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MR. QUAY IS A CANDIDATE

The Pennsylvanian After the Presidential Nomination.

HIS LIEUTENANTS ARE NOTIFIED

The Senator's Consent Secured Only by Persistent Urging—McKinley Seeking for Delegates in Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The United Press is able to announce to-night positively that Senator Quay of Pennsylvania has consented to permit his name to go before the Republican Convention at St. Louis. The Senator is now in the hands of his friends, and his prominence as a factor in the race will depend upon their efforts. It is understood that the Senator has full knowledge of the statement thus made public.

He has been besieged by his friends and the members of the delegation from his State to permit them to announce him as their candidate, but until to-day had declined to give his consent. After considering the matter carefully, that consent was given this afternoon, and Mr. Quay's personal friends and political lieutenants throughout the State were doubtless notified of the fact at once.

Mr. Quay declined to-night to be interviewed.

The Washington Times this morning stated that Senator Quay emphatically denies that he authorized State Senator Haywood to announce him as a Presidential candidate. The Senator is represented as saying, in a most serious and earnest manner: "I stated some time ago that I would not be President if I could. It would kill me. I do not suppose that any man would be insensible to the compliment implied in the casting of votes for his nomination by delegates to a convention from his own State.

"If friends of mine in Pennsylvania propose to pay me such a compliment, it does not seem necessary for me to say anything." Then he added that perhaps such a movement might prevent the Pennsylvania delegation from becoming entangled with the other candidates.

PLATT DELEGATES CHOSEN.

State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and William J. Walker Elected.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—On this first holiday to commemorate the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the first of the Platt snap conventions in Albany County was held. The wheels of the machine revolved without the least friction, and the output was State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and William J. Walker, the defeated candidate for Mayor, as delegates from the Twentieth Congressional District to the St. Louis Convention. The alternates are Dr. James H. Mitchell of Cohoes and Hiram Griggs of Berne.

District Attorney Eugene Burlingame was made the Chairman of the convention. The nominating resolution was presented by Superintendent of Public Works Frederick Easton, who tried hard to go as a delegate, but was brushed aside by Mr. Barnes.

Sheriff Lewis V. Thayer offered the stereotyped Morton indorsement resolution, which went through without a murmur. The delegates and alternates were invited to seats upon the platform.

There were calls for Mr. Barnes. Mr. Platt's trusted lieutenant, rising, said of machine politics:

> We have heard much in these days—which may be termed days of reform—of the betterment of politics through the intervention of men whose political experience probably has been the least extensive of any of their experiences. You would not take a dry goods merchant and place him in charge of a stove foundry, nor as civil engineer and place him upon the bench of the Supreme Court; but it seems that the less that a man is tried in political affairs, the less his knowledge of facts connected with statecraft, the more rapidly he should be advanced, because he has made a success in some other calling. At least, such is the adaptation which has been popular for some time back. It is a fact, I believe, which has gone uncontradicted, that a business man, when he gets into political life for the first time, is utterly incapable of telling the truth, not because he means to be false, but because his words fly lightly from his lips and he finds it impossible to adjust the promises which he has made either in the goodness of his heart or inadvertently. He gets the reputation for being untruthful, due practically to his ignorance—a natural condition for one untrained in political affairs. Gradually his heart is right, with experience comes the necessary training, and this business man who has taken an interest in political life, as he should take an interest, develops that same virtue in politics which he maintained in his business.

About the selection of the delegates, Mr. Barnes had this to say:

> Doubtless many of you present believe that other men than Mr. Walker and myself should have gone as delegates to represent this Congressional district at the Republican Convention to be held at St. Louis, but your individual preferences have been subordinated to what has seemed to be the wisest course. Mr. Walker goes to this convention as a representative of loyalty to the Republican Party at a time when Republicanism in this city was in sore need; and I presume that I have been chosen because, in my capacity as a member of the State organization, I am expected to represent that field of political activity which the State organization is expected to cover.

After this little piece of self-flattery, Mr. Barnes thus coupled Abraham Lincoln and Levi P. Morton:

> When I began, I said that there must certainly be two men especially in your thoughts to-day. I have referred to Lincoln, whose birthday it is, as an example of political loyalty, and consequently a criterion of political virtue. I need not tell you who the other man is to whom I refer. Nominated by practically a single acclaim in the Saratoga Convention of 1894, after having served his country as member of Congress, as Minister to France, and finally as Vice President of the United States, he had shown himself to be a man of rare good judgment, of clear insight into political questions, and of a natural and trained diplomacy which made him popular with every one; and when that convention assembled a year and a half ago, it turned to him—barring a stupid factious opposition—not alone as the logical, but as the pre-eminent man in the State to receive the nomination for Governor. During that canvass he did not make speeches. They are a useful attribute to a public man, but by no means a necessity. Upon his record as a citizen and as a man, and as a Republican he went to the election day, confident that the voice of the people would be heard; and it was heard, by a majority unprecedented for the Republicans. He was chosen the Chief Executive of this State.
>
> The delegates elected at this convention to-day, in response to your resolutions adopted here, will take pleasure in voting at the Republican Convention in St. Louis for such an eminent example of stalwart Republicanism, loyal to the core to the organization and to the party, as is Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Barnes's speech was applauded.

McKINLEY INVADES MINNESOTA.

Senator Davis Must Fight to Hold the Support of His State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 12.—Republicans have been astounded by the announcement that McKinley will contest with Senator Davis for the delegation from Minnesota. The McKinley men last night began their work in the immediate bailiwick of Mr. Davis, St. Paul, and formed a big club in the Sixth Ward. When questioned to-day the Ohio man's agents said they would push the work until the March convention, which will be called to-morrow by the State Central Committee.

The news come to-night from Minneapolis that John Good, now President of the Minnesota League of Republican Clubs, has openly announced that he has enlisted for the war under the McKinley banner.

A dispatch from Duluth says that town is wavering in its allegiance to Davis, and wants to declare for McKinley direct.

The situation in a nutshell is that Davis cannot count upon the vote of his own State, and that McKinley will probably secure at least four of the eighteen delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and may do even better than this. They may get the State Convention which may instruct its four delegates at large for Davis to declare for McKinley a second choice, and thus prevent Minnesota from entering into any combination with Reed or other candidates.

PATTISON FORMALLY IN THE FIELD.

Pennsylvania's Committee Indorses the Ex-Governor for President.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—The Democratic State Committee this afternoon fixed Wednesday, April 29, as the time and Allentown as the place for holding the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Presidential Electors, two Congressmen at Large, and delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending that the Democracy of Pennsylvania present to the Democratic National Convention the name of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison as that of a strong and available candidate for the Presidency.

It was stated that National Chairman Harrity is of the opinion that ex-Gov. Pattison will receive many votes in the National Convention should he be presented as the choice of the party in Pennsylvania.

Says the Morton Boom Is All Right.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mr. Platt's State Committee, came to this city from Washington yesterday on private business.

"How is Gov. Morton's Presidential boom moving along?" Mr. Odell was asked.

"It is moving right along," said Mr. Odell.

"In what direction?"

"Away up to the top," was his reply.

Will Work for McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The State League of Republican Clubs to-day adopted resolutions strongly indorsing the candidacy of Major McKinley. It was determined to open headquarters at St. Louis during the National Republican Convention for the purpose of working for his nomination.

CARING FOR THEIR OWN

Republicans Fixing the Raines Bill to Suit Their Localities—Report Delayed for a Purpose.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The majority members of the two committees which have the excise bills in hand are not yet ready to report the Raines bill, with its amendments. It will be considered at a session of the committees, when the minority members are present, and may be reported Friday, though possibly not until next week.

At the conference in Chairman Higgins's rooms last evening, the majority members of the committees favored an amendment which will doubtless secure for them the gratitude of the saloon keepers in their own villages and towns. They proposed, in spite of their protestations that they are desirous of decreasing intemperance by a higher license, to reduce the prices of licenses in the districts where they themselves live. The taxes to be imposed on their own constituents are to be lessened.

The Raines bill as originally presented fixed the license in cities and villages having a population of less than 50,000 and more than 5,000 at $350. The amendment proposes to reduce this to $300.

The saloon keepers in their own bailiwicks have been protesting against the price. Moreover, these saloon keepers live in Republican villages and cities in most instances.

In the county or Senatorial district in which each and every one of the majority members of the two committees live except Mr. Hughes of Kings there are from one to four localities in which the saloon keepers will get the benefit of the reduction. Here are the members of the committees, with the towns which will be benefited:

Senator Higgins has relieved the saloon keepers in Olean, Salamanca, Jamestown, and Dunkirk.

Senator Krum—Johnstown, Gloversville, and Amsterdam.

Senator Stranahan—Oswego.

Senator Humphrey—Dansville.

Senator Daley—Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Fishkill.

Senator Johnson—Owego, Binghamton, and Cortland.

Senator Coggeshall—Utica and Rome.

Senator Raines, who introduced the bill—Canandaigua and Geneva.

In the Assembly Committee the temptation to make it easier for the saloon keepers in cities and villages of this class is equally great. Chairman Allds will have reduced licenses in his town of Norwich.

Mr. Sears—Malone.

Mr. Ives—Ogdensburg, Potsdam.

Mr. Bedell—Deer Park, Middletown, Newburg.

Mr. Witter—Owego.

Mr. Rounds—Auburn.

Mr. Miller—Olean and Salamanca.

Mr. Warner—Niagara Falls, Lockport.

Mr. Tupper—Binghamton.

The opportunity for doing a good turn to one's constituents presented by this Raines bill has seldom been equaled in the history of legislation. The rate of taxation being an arbitrary one, it is possible for the men who have charge of the measure to fix the rates so that they will be as favorable as possible to their own localities.

The Republican members of the committees seized this opportunity. Every man has done something for the largest cities and towns in his own county, and the proportion of State taxes which the large cities will pay as compared with the rural districts is made still more unequal, arbitrary, and unjust.

THE BARROWS APPLICATION DENIED

Central Trust Company Can Act in Chicago Gas Reorganization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Attorney General Hancock has denied the application of Pitt Barrows for the commencement of an action against the Central Trust Company of New-York City.

This is the suit which it was expected would prevent the Central Trust Company from acting in the reorganization of the Chicago Gas Trust. The Attorney General did not write any opinion in denying the application.

He was asked to begin proceedings forbidding the issue of stock in this State by the Central Trust Company of New-York City under the proposed reorganization plan for the Chicago Gas Trust. The application made in this case by attorneys for those opposed to the trust was similar to the suits already decided in favor of the reorganization committee by Judges Bischoff of New-York and Showalter of Illinois.

The Central Trust Company's position as trustee for the deposits of the Fidelity Trust receipts of the Chicago Gas Companies is, under the circumstances, declared to be legal.

Hunter's Chances Not Improving.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—The ballot for Senator in the joint assembly was not essentially changed to-day. Hissem, Carpenter, and Rummons (Republicans) again voted for Holt, Bennett, and Cochran, and Hunter was further from election than he was five weeks ago. Sound-money Democrats were divided between Carlisle and McCreary, and Populist Poor voted for Bate. Only sixty-seven votes were required to elect to-day, and the ballot stood: Hunter, 62; Blackburn, 61; scattering, 9.

Cardinal Gibbons Starts South.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by the Bishops of Richmond and Ogdensburg, left to-night over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for New-Orleans. The private car Delaware was placed at the disposal of the party by the railroad officials, and will be run through to the Crescent City. His Eminence will deliver an address at the Winter Catholic Chautauqua, and afterward will visit several of the principal Southern cities. He expects to return to Baltimore in two weeks.

CUBAN REPORTS CHECKED

Weyler Will Not Let Newspaper Men Accompany Spain's Forces.

PANDO IN COMMAND IN THE EAST

A Gift from Loyalists of Mexico Accepted—Expulsion of Mannix Regarded as Unjust and Useless.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Imparcial, from Havana, says Gen. Weyler has announced that he will issue no permits to reporters or correspondents of foreign newspapers to accompany the operating columns of the Spanish army.

Gen. Pando, the dispatch says, will probably be assigned to the command of operations in Eastern Cuba.

The Spanish in Mexico have offered to the Captain-General 1,000 horses and 200 mules, for the use of the Spanish army in Cuba, and the offer has been accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Olney has not taken any steps to prevent the expulsion of Correspondent Mannix from Cuba, and it is not probable that he will interfere with the plans of the Spanish authorities in that matter. He had not received from Havana any information about the intended expulsion, but he had learned of it from the newspapers and by private advices from New-York. To those who asked for information he said that he had no facts not given in the newspapers, and that Consul General Williams had not sent him any telegraphic protest against Mr. Mannix's deportation.

While it is generally admitted by those acquainted with the international law touching the right of a sovereign people to reject any and all persons regarded as distasteful or dangerous, it is the common opinion that if Mr. Mannix has been expelled the Spaniards have made a mistake.

If the information sent by Mr. Mannix was not true or if it contained too much matter calculated to encourage the insurgents, that is the fault of the Spaniards and not of the correspondent. If the Spaniards are making a good campaign, correspondents who are free to roam as they are inclined, will be as apt to send accounts of Spanish victories as of Cuban successes.

Were it possible to shut up all sources of information, except those regulated by the press censors, and that fact became known, the authorized dispatches would be constantly discredited, and imagination would supply the belief that the Spaniards were really losing and furnishing the visiting correspondents with accounts of victories that never were won.

If there are in Cuba any other correspondents for American newspapers, and Gen. Weyler ascertains the fact, it is supposed that he will make them share the fate of Mr. Mannix. There may be some of them who will elude the Spaniards and get within the Cuban lines, taking chances upon having their dispatches forwarded to Florida by such messengers as they can find from time time.

The task of securing contraband information will have imparted to it a zest that will be enjoyed by some of the bright young men who are waiting for an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the field of journalism, and it is believed that it will be impossible for the Spanish so to protect the small ports against the escape of inside information as to render the business of forwarding news about the insurgents very difficult.

It is suggested that Consul General Williams has sent forward information by mail of the expulsion of Mr. Mannix, in which case the news from Mr. Williams will reach the United States about as soon as does Mr. Mannix. It is not expected that Mr. Mannix will personally bring his case to the attention of the State Department.

SKIRMISHES OF THE SPANIARDS.

Weyler Defends Himself Against His Reputation Among Filibusters.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Yesterday morning a party of rebels under command of the insurgent leader Castillo attacked the town of Managua, in the Havana Province. A detachment of volunteers who were stationed in the town, surrendered to the rebels, after having made a weak resistance, and joined the insurgents, taking with them all the arms and ammunition in their possession.

A force of Spanish regulars made a strong defense, repulsing the enemy, who, according to the official report of the engagement, lost four killed and many wounded, including the leader, Castillo. The Spanish troops report that they sustained no losses.

Bands of insurgents under Perez and Martinez attacked a detachment of forty Spanish soldiers in the vicinity of San Nicolas, in the Province of Matanzas, yesterday. The Spaniards retreated to Chico Chico, where they were reinforced by the Cuenca battalion of volunteers, with whose aid they succeeded in defeating the rebels. The official report of this battle says that the Government force had two wounded, while the insurgents lost five killed.

Gen. Prats reports an encounter between the troops under his command and rebels at Jesus Maria, Province of Matanzas, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents, four of whom were killed. The rebels fled, and the Spanish troops pursued them so closely that they were again obliged to give battle, this engagement taking place on the Eugenia estate. Here the rebels lost fifteen killed, and six prisoners were captured by the Government troops. The Spanish loss was one killed and one wounded.

Gen. Weyler received the American newspaper correspondents in a body to-day. He greeted the press representatives in a cordial manner and offered to aid them in every possible way in obtaining reliable news of the war. Gen. Weyler said that no interference with the cabling of reports would be made except when the matter contained in them was grossly false or of such a character as might tend to excite public alarm.

When asked to define his programme for the suppression of the insurrection, the Captain General said:

"Notwithstanding the reputation which has been built up for me by the filibusters, I can assert beforehand that my conduct will surely be more deserving than that of the insurgents. You can tell your people that whatever I may do, the United States would do under similar circumstances."

When asked to give an expression of his views on the situation of affairs in the island, he replied:

"I am an enemy of publication. I prefer to act, rather than to talk."

SEARCH OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Spaniards Detain Schooner Navarino Off Manzanilla Harbor.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 12.—The schooner Navarino, Capt. Warner, which arrived at the Breakwater yesterday from Manzanilla, reports that when she was coming out of Manzanilla Harbor, flying the American flag, she was boarded, searched, and detained twenty-four hours by a Spanish cruiser.

She met a hurricane Feb. 5, when 100 miles south of Hatteras, which swept her decks and flooded her cabin and forecastle. The free use of oil by the crew saved the vessel from destruction.

Col. Cockerill Decorated.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 12.—The Empress of China, just arrived from the Orient, brings word that Col. John A. Cockerill, who has been representing The New-York Herald in the far East, was, prior to his departure from Japan for home, a few weeks ago, called before the Emperor and decorated with the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure, a distinction seldom conferred on foreigners.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES, HOUSE SINKS

Strong's Bridge Across Flushing Creek Partially Doubled Up and Its Causeway Entered the Water.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 12.—While the Highway Commissioners of Newtown and Flushing were holding a joint meeting yesterday afternoon to investigate the condition of Strong's Bridge, which spans Flushing Creek, and which connects the southerly portion of this village with the town of Newtown, the bridge suddenly collapsed, making further inquiry unnecessary.

The Commissioners were having a discussion of the matter in Mayer's Hotel, which stands at the Newtown end of the bridge. Suddenly they were startled by a crash and a sound like the breaking of timbers. A glance out of the window revealed a startling state of affairs.

The long plank and timber approach on the Newtown side of the bridge had been forced up from underneath until it resembled a huge letter "A." The heavy timbers, each twelve inches by twelve inches, snapped like toothpicks. Simultaneously with the upheaval of the approach a big strip of the causeway filling, extending as far as the hotel shed, commenced to sink, and while the Commissioners were watching, it gradually dropped straight down for six feet, and then slumped toward the creek.

About the same time the filling beneath the hotel and the wide plank walk in front of it began to sink, an ominous creaking sound from the timbers of the house alarmed the Commissioners, and they rushed for the door. The house had then settled so that the door could not be opened, and another exit was tried, with better success. The excited men lost no time in reaching a place of safety, and Mr. Manwaring, the proprietor of the hotel, quickly followed suit. All expected to see the house fall down with a crash, but after a few seconds the settling ceased.

The wreck of the approach to the bridge was complete. A peddler was crossing the bridge just as the approach began to settle. He did not realize his danger until the Commissioners shouted to him. He whipped up his horse, and got across just in time. The draw of the bridge cannot be opened, and the road is impassable.

In front of the hotel is a gaping hole fully nine feet in depth. The front of the hotel is a foot lower than the rear, and the foundation is entirely gone from under the barroom wing next the creek.

TAMMANY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Special Meeting Will Adopt a Vote of Confidence in Mr. Sheehan.

A call for a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany, to be held to-morrow night, will probably be issued to-day.

The stated purpose of this meeting is to receive the report of the special sub-committee on the dinner given to Richard Croker, at the Hotel Savoy, last Saturday night. The sub-committee will make its report and will be discharged. The real business of the meeting will come up after this.

It will have to do with the question asked at the dinner by ex-Register John Reilly as to who made ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan leader of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Sheehan's friends insist that Mr. Reilly, by asking this question, has left a cloud on Mr. Sheehan's title to the leadership, and that the Executive Committee must take some action to clear the cloud away. Some sort of a vote of confidence will be adopted at the meting of the Executive Committee. Just what form the vote will take could not be learned last night.

Mr. Sheehan absolutely declined to talk about the matter, saying that he did not know that anything would be done at the meeting except to close up the accounts of the dinner.

The trouble at present brewing in Tammany goes deeper than the scar that was exposed by Mr. Reilly's interruption at the Savoy dinner.

The fight is now really between John C. Sheehan and Henry D. Purroy, and upon these lines it must be fought out. County Clerk Purroy does not want Mr. Sheehan for leader. Mr. Sheehan knows this, and he must either conquer Mr. Purroy, or Mr. Purroy will conquer him.

The speech that Mr. Purroy made at the last meeting of the Committee on Organization, and in which he said that Mr. Croker would, in his opinion, resume active and open affiliation with Tammany Hall, was the beginning of the open rupture between Messrs. Sheehan and Purroy. In this speech, Mr. Purroy clearly served notice on Mr. Sheehan that he would not follow his leadership, nor would he acknowledge it.

Mr. Sheehan's friends now want every member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to sign a written indorsement of Mr. Sheehan as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which is the place formerly occupied by Richard Croker.

If all the leaders are ready to do this there will be no trouble at to-morrow night's meeting. If they are not, then this meeting will be the liveliest held in Tammany Hall in the last dozen years. If the conflict between Messrs. Sheehan and Purroy breaks out in its full force at the meeting, and the test is made, Mr. Sheehan, with Richard Croker back of him, will win the fight.

LORD DUNRAVEN HEARD FROM

A Cable Message Received at the New-York Yacht Club Yesterday.

A cablegram was received from Lord Dunraven at the New-York Yacht Club yesterday. It will be read to the members of the club at the annual meeting, which is to be held this evening. None but the officers of the club knows the contents of the cablegram, but it is understood that it merely notifies the club that a communication from Lord Dunraven is on its way. Whether this will delay any action that may be contemplated by the club on the investigating committee's report remains to be seen.

Some of the members think that Lord Dunraven has had ample time in which to reply to the report of the committee. He received a copy of that report at the same time that it was presented to the club, on the evening of Jan. 31. The next mail from England closed the next day, Feb. 1, and was delivered here last Monday. Lord Dunraven hardly had time to consider what he would do and reply in time to catch that mail.

The next mail left on Wednesday, Feb. 5, and is not due here until to-day, on the steamer Germanic. It is possible that a letter is coming in this mail. It is probable, though, that he did not write in time to catch a mail before last Saturday's, and that may be delivered here next Saturday evening.

Naval Institute Prize Essays.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 12.—The annual prize of a gold medal, $100, and life membership, offered by the Naval Institute, for the best essay submitted, was awarded to Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy. The title of the essay is "The Tactics of Ships in the Line of Battle."

The following essays received honorable mention: "Naval Apprentices, Inducements, Enlisting, and Training. The Seaman Branch of the Navy," by Ensign Tisdale, United States Navy; "The Organization, Training, and Discipline of the Navy Personnel, as Viewed from the Ship," by Lieut. W. F. Fullman, United States Navy; "The Composition of the Fleet," by Lieut. John M. Ellicott, United States Navy.

Died Suddenly in a Ferry House.

Mrs. Christina Day, wife of the Captain of the coal barge Thomas Tracy, lying at the foot of North Twelfth Street, Greenpoint, died suddenly in the Grand Street Ferry house last night from heart disease. She had been visiting friends in New-York. On entering the ferryhouse when returning she became sick and lay down on one of the benches. A policeman sent for an ambulance, but when it arrived the woman was already dead.

Denver Mining Excursionists Coming.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 12.—The New-York Mining Exchange excursion, which is to leave Denver to-morrow noon by special train, via the Fort Worth and Seaboard line, arriving in New-York City Monday morning, is an assured success, 200 persons having signed for berths. A car of mineral exhibits will accompany the tourists.

GOLD RESERVE INCREASE

Receipts of $32,000,000 in This City on Bond Account Since Saturday.

PAYMENTS BEING MADE RAPIDLY

Bankers Believe the Store in the Treasury May Be Raised to $125,000,000—General Business Outlook Good.

With the prospect that conditions will hold which have hastened payments for the new Government bonds and that comparatively few bidders will avail themselves of the privilege of extending deposits over several months, attention is turning in the financial district to the probable net increase of the gold reserve by reason of the loan.

Transactions so far have happily negatived the prediction heard in January that the reserve would be turned over and juggled by bidders to pay for the bonds, without adding materially to the Government's gold stock. It seems now probable that, instead of making only paltry gains the reserve will be increased by deposits to the largest volume of gold which the Treasury has held in years.

Reports from the Sub-Treasury in this city alone show gold receipts of $32,000,000 on bond account since last Saturday, of which $26,000,000 has been accepted in deposit and $6,000,000 has been taken for examination. It will doubtless be transferred to-day to deposit account. Since Jan. 1 the reserve has lost about $20,000,000. Reserve losses apply to all withdrawals, while the gains at the Sub-Treasury are only partial. There should be added to them $2,000,000 deposited at the Boston Sub-Treasury, probably as much more at other Sub-Treasuries, and transfers of gold to Government account at depository banks. Since the statement given out daily by the Treasury Department represents conditions two days previous to publication, the actual receipts are not yet officially announced. Assuming as true the report that J. P. Morgan & Co. have virtually completed payments for the $33,000,000 of bonds awarded to that combination, and that only about one-half of this sum has been deposited at the Sub-Treasury, the account at the banks would seem to be $17,000,000 from this source alone. Bankers would not be surprised to learn that by deposits and credits the Government has already received payment for one-half the bonds, or perhaps $55,000,000. If that estimate is correct the reserve should stand at more than $90,000,000, with $55,000,000 yet to be received.

In acquiring its present holdings the Government lost by withdrawals $20,000,000, the reserve declining in round numbers in six weeks from $62,000,000 to $42,000,000. If the same rate of withdrawals should continue during payment for the remaining half of the bonds, the actual gold in hand on Jan. 1 would be reduced to $22,000,000. The new bonds will yield $111,000,000, so that the reserve would stand at $133,000,000 on completion of payments for the new bonds.

Bankers are inclined to be generous in allowances for withdrawals, but they see no reason why the reserve should not be increased by this loan to $125,000,000. That would represent a net gain of only $63,000,000 on the reserve of Jan. 1. Most moderate estimates of gains have not fallen much below that figure. Should it be reached it will be $18,000,000 in excess of the maximum touched after the loan of February, 1895, and about as much in excess of the maximum reserve after either of the two loans of 1894.

Europe is expected to contribute to maturing bond payments at least as much as has already been imported for that purpose. Imports since Jan. 1 have reached $11,000,000, being offset almost exactly by exports. The gold that comes from Europe was to provide mainly for domestic bond purchases. So far as known foreign investment has not exceeded $2,000,000 so far. Announcement has been made that the Deutsche Bank will take $5,000,000 of the bonds and send gold for them. Foreign houses to which bonds have been allotted seem disposed to send some of them abroad or at any rate to bring gold from abroad to pay for them. While data have not been furnished for accurate estimate there would seem to be no reason why Europe should not take as many bonds as it took last year, even if it may return them. In any event, conditions seem to favor purchases of gold abroad in payment for bonds. Out of $55,000,000 yet to be provided in deposits or credits, bankers think that probabilities point to the importation of $15,000,000. Subscribers should have no difficulty if they seek $20,000,000 additional from the reserve, in obtaining from banks, smelting companies, and bullion dealers the remaining $20,000,000 with which to complete payments.

Those whose interest is in the security market base on these estimates confident expectations of increased activity in stocks and bonds and improved prices. The restriction of merchandise imports, while grain and cotton are sent abroad in undiminished quantities, is expected to keep exchange rates easy and possibly to lower them to the gold importing point. Thus every indication promises well for general business the coming year.

Clerks were engaged yesterday at the Sub-Treasury and Assey Office examining and counting gold, in order that back work might be finished and the way cleared for handling fresh deposits to-day promptly

"YELLOW DAY" IN BOSTON.

Large Quantities of Gold Paid In for the New Bonds.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—To-day was "yellow" day at the Boston Sub-Treasury, and at the close of the office, at 2 o'clock, $1,700,000 in gold and gold certificates had been received from bidders on the United States bonds recently offered by the Government.

It was the second day upon which the banks and bidders could make the first payment of 20 per cent. Every State in New-England, with the exception of Connecticut, which is connected with the New-York Sub-Treasury, was represented in the gold that came to Mr. O'Neil. It came from banks and bidders far in Maine, and from adjacent towns of Boston. This city, too, contributed a large amount, but it is expected that on Thursday the banks in this city will turn in their first payment.

One concern alone will deposit $500,000 in gold, in payment for the bonds it personally bid for, and also for its customers.

The Richard Peck Afloat.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—The steamboat Richard Peck, which ran aground outside the local harbor late last night, was floated this morning. The tug Packard, on the first trial, hauled the Peck off into the Sound. She slid off the sand bar easily, and steamed up to her dock. She was loaded, and went to New-York before noon. The Peck was not at all injured by the accident.

Ordnance Damaged by Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—A fire that started late last night in the boiler room of the Government tug Ordnance, lying at the foot of Morris Street, Jersey City, did $1,000 damage before extinguished by the Fire Department.

The blaze was said to have been due to the carelessness of a watchman when starting a fire in a new boiler.

Frank Work's Horses Run Away.

A team of horses belonging to Frank Work ran away in Seventh Avenue at One Hundred and Twelfth Street yesterday afternoon and was captured after a run of three blocks by Mounted Policeman McCarthy. No damage was done. Mr. Work heid on to the reins until the horses were stopped.

Miss Steiner's Condition.

Miss Emma Steiner, the composer, of 30 West Sixty-first Street, who has been suffering from pneumonia for two weeks, is convalescent. Drs. Janeway and Lewis, who are attending Miss Steiner, say that she has passed the critical point of her illness.

PLEASED AT ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

The Administration Feels that a Settlement of the Venezuelan Dispute Will Now Be Effected Without Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Although all the information, public and private, that has been received by the Administration from England during the last three or four weeks has led to the conviction that the British Ministry would favor a course in the Venezuela matter which would assure a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the boundary dispute, the news from London of yesterday's speeches by men in both the leading parties gave manifest satisfaction to the Administration.

With both Tories and Liberals inclined to insist upon arbitration rather than force in the determination of the rightful boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, it is assumed that there will be little difficulty in reaching a gratifying conclusion of the controversy that looked so menacing about the middle of December.

There remains yet to be got out of the way the demand of Great Britain for apology and indemnity for the Yuruan affair. That must be disposed of before the end of this month, and there is intimation strong enough that Venezuela has come to the conclusion that it will inform England that the ill treatment complained of was not intended to affront the British flag, and that the indemnity will be paid; not, however, conveying assent to the assumption that Venezuela thereby admits the right of Great Britain to the territory upon which the arrests were made. The boundary dispute is to be disregarded in the settlement of this matter.

With the British authorities in the humor indicated by the dispatches of to-day it is believed that it will not be difficult, with the Yuruan matter completed, to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, and then a settlement of the boundary dispute.

The United States Consul at Demerara, who has evidently been looking up the history of the boundary, has secured a photograph of an old map found in Demerara upon which the Dutch seem to have had a post on Barima Island as long ago as 1664. But the post was abandoned upon the demand of the Venezuelans some years later. The map was evidently made by a French cartographer, and it describes the boundary between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela as a straight line running slightly southeastward from Barima Island.

The chart is probably more interesting than valuable as an argument in the controversy. The history that goes with it sets forth that after the Dutch had established their post at Barima they abandoned it on receiving the protest of Venezuela that it encroached upon the territory of Venezuela.

Great Britain's Case Completed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence in Oxford University, who has for some time been engaged upon the preparation of Great Britain's case in the Venezuelan dispute, has completed his task, and the result of his work will be submitted to Parliament next week, when concurrent statements intended to define the procedure for a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute will be presented in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury and in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Morning Post to-morrow will print a dispatch received by a news agency here saying that in consequence of advice given by the United States Government Venezuela, it is almost certain, will send a representative to London for the purpose of opening direct negotiations with the British Government for a settlement of the boundary dispute.

CHAMBERLAIN AND CECIL RHODES

An Attempt to Arrest Jameson Before He Talks to Anybody Perhaps Foiled by the Cape Ex-Premier.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prominence will be given by The Daily News to-morrow to a rumor that after the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had had an interview with the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, the Government decided that it was highly important to insure the prevention of Dr. Jameson's communicating with any one before he should be delivered over to justice.

They therefore hurriedly dispatched Inspector Froest with a warrant for his arrest on his way to England, with instructions to prevent Jameson from holding communication with any person. The rumor has it that upon learning of this step on the part of the Government, ex-Premier Rhodes started forthwith for Naples with the intention of circumventing Inspector Froest and obtaining an interview with Jameson.

J. CRANSTON POTTER'S DEATH MYSTERY

If the Companion of His Last Night Is Found, It May Be Solved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Mystery still surrounds the death of J. Cranston Potter, the Tacoma capitalist, whose body was washed ashore near the Cliff House last Sunday. Detectives have traced Mr. Potter up to 10:45 o'clock Friday night, when, in company with a young man whose name is not known, he left the Cliff House and started in the direction of the beach.

The chief of detectives inclines to the belief that Potter fell asleep on the beach and was overtaken by the rising tide. Potter's friends believe his death to be the result of foul play, and point to the fracture of the skull in corroboration of the theory. This, however, together with several bruises on the body, might have been caused by the beating of the body against the rocks by the breakers.

Potter's companion of Friday night is being carefully searched for, and will doubtless be able to throw some light on the tragedy.

ELMIRA'S TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC

Secretary Smelzer Declares that It Is Due to Bad Water.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Baxter T. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, returned to-day from Elmira, where he has been making an investigation into the typhoid fever epidemic raging there, there having been 180 cases and 15 deaths thus far reported.

Dr. Smelzer will make a report to the State Board, which will show that the water of the Chemung River is polluted with sewage from Corning, Hornellsville, and Bath. Ice has been taken from the river at Elmira, and that also, under investigation, is shown to be filled with bacteria. Secretary Smelzer attributes a good share of the epidemic which has taken off some of Elmira's best-known men to this water. He says further that the city will never get a good water supply until it is brought from Seneca Lake, twenty miles away.

Durrant Granted Another Respite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Theodore Durrant has been granted another respite. His counsel yesterday made application for a ten days' stay of proceedings, in order to allow them to prepare their bill of exceptions on the appeal from the order denying a new trial. They were granted twenty days.

Mr. Morgan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York arrived in the city this morning and had an extended conference with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Curtis at the Treasury at 11 o'clock, presumably in connection with his bond awards, and the details of the payments therefor.

Policeman Instead of Thief Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Policeman Candley, while chasing Samuel Griffith, a colored shoe thief, this morning, became exhausted. He handed his revolver to Thomas Martin, another negro, ordering him to capture Griffith. Instead Martin shot Candley in the abdomen, wounding him fatally.

MR. PLATT SINGS A SONG

Also Makes a Speech Before the Progress Republican Club.

TELLS OF THE EPITAPH HE WOULD HAVE

Followers in the Tenth District Delighted to Entertain the Leader—Mr. Lauterbach Against the "Better Element."

Thomas C. Platt visited the east side last night, made a speech, and sang a song. Edward Lauterbach, who accompanied him, made a speech against "the better element."

The occasion was the seventh annual banquet of the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District, at 30 Avenue A. Over 300 members of the club were present, headed by Jacob Patterson, Republican leader of the district.

At the guests' table were ex-Senator Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Charles Rathfeld, President of the club; ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, George Hilliard, John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen; ex-Alderman Thomas Rothman, W. H. Ten Eyck, Aldermen Rufus B. Randall, Henry L. School, Frederick L. Marshall, and Christian Goetz; H. H. Haight, President of the district organization, and others.

The members of the club were delighted with the visit of Mr. Platt. They recalled the days when Roscoe Conkling used to

FIVE IMPORTANT BILLS

To Regulate the Conduct of Street Railway Companies.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY

A Plan to Secure the Selling of Tickets at Reduced Rates to be Used at Certain Hours Daily.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Five bills designed to make important changes in the laws governing street railway companies will be introduced by Assemblyman Nixon to-morrow. They were drawn by Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown, counsel of the committee of the last Assembly which conducted an investigation on this subject. Mr. Nixon was Chairman.

One of the bills provides that every street railroad shall sell tickets as low as thirty for $1, which shall be good between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. on week days, whenever the gross earnings of the company shall be sufficient to pay operating expenses, repairs, maintenance, and fixed charges, with a 5 per cent. dividend. The companies are to provide reasonable places along their lines where such tickets may be obtained.

If a disagreement arises between the railroad and municipal authorities on this subject, either may apply to the Railroad Commission for a settlement of the question. For failure to comply with the board's requirements in this respect the penalty is $50 for each refusal, to be sued for and recovered by the person to whom the refusal to comply is made.

A second bill provides that all franchises hereafter disposed of shall be sold for the period of thirty years, at public auction, to the corporation offering or bidding the lowest rate of fare. The notice advertising the franchise for sale shall contain the name and description of all streets over which the franchise extends, also the requirements of the railroad for improvements and percentages, if any, to be paid to the city. These conditions and requirements are to be the same as the most unfavorable imposed on any existing company operating a road within that city. At the expiration of that term the franchise is to be resold in the same manner, and the company purchasing it, if any other than the old company, shall pay for all the property of the old company, exclusive of the franchise, at a price to be fixed by a board of arbitration of nine, three of whom shall be chosen by the old company, three by the Mayor of the city, and the six thus chosen to select the other three. If unable to agree on one or more of the other three, they shall be appointed by the Supreme Court on application of either party.

Villages are authorized to sell franchises in this manner, or to contract for such sale for the period of thirty years. The bill also provides for a reduction of fare where the receipts of the company are sufficient to enable it to do so after paying operating expenses, repairs, and fixed charges, together with a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock. Mayors of the cities are to determine the ability of the company to make the reduction, with the right of appeal to the Railroad Commission, whose decision shall be final for two years.

Another bill provides that no street-railroad company shall exercise any of the powers conferred upon it until the assent of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to the amount of its capital stock is indorsed upon or annexed to the certificate of incorporation, and "that no scrip shall in any amount exceed the actual cost of the franchise, road, property, plant, and equipment, and 50 per cent. thereof in addition thereto." The same limitation is put upon any company seeking to increase the amount of its capital stock.

The amount of the actual cost in either case is to be estimated by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. No such railroad company shall hereafter issue any bonds or other evidences of debt secured by a mortgage or trust deed on its property or any part of it without the consent of the Railroad Commissioners. No such asset shall be given where the amount thereof, when added to the amount of capital stock authorized to be issued by the company, shall in the aggregate exceed by more than 50 per cent. the actual cost of the franchise, road, plant, equipment, and property of the company.

Another bill provides that any street railroad shall at all times properly heat and light all cars used by it for passenger transportation. For a failure to do so it shall forfeit $50 a day to the city or village. When over fifty or more residents of any city or village make complaint to the Mayor or corresponding village authority of any company for not furnishing cars enough to accommodate the ordinary travel on any street, the Mayor shall make an investigation of the subject, and from his decision either party has the right of appeal to the Railroad Commissioners. They are to investigate the matter, and their decision is to be final, for one year. A penalty of $50 a day is imposed on the company for neglect or refusal to comply with the orders of the commission.

Yet another bill provides that no street railroad company operating a road by other than horse power shall permit one car to pass another in an opposite direction while such other car is standing still, taking on or discharging passengers, at or near the intersection of two or more streets. Every motorman violating this act is to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined from $3 to $25 for each offense.

A bill is yet to be drawn requiring the use of some wheel-guard or fender on all surface cars operated by other than horse power in cities of the first and second class.

BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

Amendments Advocated by the City Club and Others.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on proposed amendments to the ballot reform law.

James W. Prior, representing the City Club of New-York City, opposed Senator Raines's general amendments. Mr. Prior said that a great fault in the execution of the ballot reform law was the making by election officers of imperfect returns of the result. The provisions of the law in relation to making returns were too complicated, and correct returns practically impossible. The amendments proposed by Senator Raines in his bill re-enacted the sections of the law of last year as to making returns, and in this respect Mr. Prior thought the law should be perfected. Mr. Prior said the City Club had a bill in preparation which gave the views of himself and associates as to ballot reform law amendments.

Senator Guy asked if the amendments proposed any remedy as to defective ballots, and said that with a pencil point under a finger nail a dishonest election official could make ballots defective, and there was at present no redress. There were over 50,000 defective ballots in New-York City at the recent election. Senator Guy suggested that there be a separate officer charged with opening the ballots and throwing out those marked. He could be watched. Three or four persons opened the ballots under the present law, and watching all was impossible.

Mr. Prior said he would propose a ballot with lines of perforation so that when the number of votes cast for the head of the ticket are counted that coupon or part of the ticket could be laid aside and the coupon for the next office and candidate could be taken and counted. The ballot would be laid on the table, face downward. This plan, Mr. Prior said, would throw out the party column provisions, and necessitate the use of the Massachusetts ballot advocated by the City Club last year with the addition of the lines of perforation.

Mr. Prior said his bill would be substantially an adoption of the Massachusetts system, with the addition of the lines of perforation. It was proposed only to lay aside the parts of the ballot found to be marked for identification.

Edwin A. Curley, representing the Brooklyn Citizens' League, said he had recommendations for an alphabetical ballot, which he desired to present.

Senator Raines said he desired, if his bill was to pass, that the passage should be speedy, for it was desired to amend the New-York and Brooklyn consolidation laws in respect to elections.

Mr. Raines urged that the City Club bill and Mr. Curley's bill be heard separately, as the bills were on different lines. If the suggestions were good, Mr. Raines said, they would be adopted. He meant to give the independent column a circle on his ballot. This would be incorporated into his bill. He agreed to another hearing Thursday, Feb. 20, and the committee made such an order, although Messrs. Prior and Curley asked further time.

TO LIMIT HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Senator Pavey Introduces the City Club Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Pavey's bill, introduced to-day, to regulate the height of buildings in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

Section 1. No building shall hereafter be erected in the City of New-York in which any floor occupied or used, or intended to be occupied, or used, in part or in whole, for working rooms, living rooms, bedrooms, salesrooms, storage, offices, or manufacturing purposes, shall be of greater height above the curb level at the centre of the front than fifteen times the square root of the width of the street, road, or avenue on which it is erected, and whenever any building shall front on a street, road, or avenue over 100 feet in width its width shall by taken to be 100 feet in making this calculation; provided, however, that where any portion of a building shall be set back from the street line the upper floor of the part set back may be carried to an additional height of twice the distance to which it is set back from the street line, and, provided further, that, where a building shall be built on a corner formed by the intersection of two streets, roads, or avenues, one of which is narrower than the other, the front on the narrower street may be built to the height of the front on the wider street for a distance of 100 feet.

Sec. 2. Where a lot fronts on a public square or open public square, or where the street, road, or avenue on which it fronts is more than 100 feet wide, or where it is opposite the end of a street more than sixty feet wide, the upper floor of any building to be erected thereon may be carried to a greater height above the curb than is above provided; provided, however, that the design and plan for such building shall be approved as being neither detrimental to the health or comfort of the citizens, nor injurious to the beauty of the city; such approval shall be evidenced by a certificate in writing, signed by the President of the Health Department of the City of New-York, the Superintendent of Building of said city, and a member of the Council of the Fine Arts Federation, to be appointed from its membership for such purpose, and such certificate, signed by all said persons, shall be filed, with the plans of such improvement, in the Department of Buildings of said city.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to affect buildings already erected, or for the erection of which there have been filed in the Department of Buildings, complete and perfect plans, such as are actually required by the department under existing rules before a permit to build can be granted; providing, however, that the work on such buildings shall be actually commenced within sixty days from the passage of this act. If work on any such buildings shall not be commenced within sixty days from the passage of this act, such buildings shall be deemed to be governed by the provisions of this act, as though no plans had been filed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Pavey says that the bill was sent to him by the City Club of New-York.

THE STATE ELEVATOR BILL.

Arguments For and Against the Measure by Interested Parties.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Springweller bill for State grain elevators at New-York and Buffalo came up for another discussion before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon.

The argument against the bill was opened by Spencer Clinton of Buffalo. It was true, he said, that there was an association of elevator men in Buffalo, but it was not a trust or a combine, as alleged. Mr. Clinton appeared, he said, not for the elevator interests, but for himself, for he knew that people whom he represented personally would be ruined by the progress of the measure. The canalboat men were not being ruined, as was claimed, because the elevators cut rates, but because the improved facilities of the railroads made it possible to transport grain at a decreased rate. For forty years the canals had remained at a standstill, while the railroads had gone forward.

It was unreasonable for the canalboat men to come to the Legislature and ask that the State aid them in increasing their business. They could never expect this until at least the canals were improved so that they could compete with the railroads. The elevator managers at Buffalo did not allow themselves to become prejudiced, but had not made a distinction between the railroads and the canals.

Capt. Depuy of New-York City advocated the bill. He claimed that now the State should come to the aid of the canalboat men, considering that the people had passed favorably upon the proposition to improve the canals. The boatmen preferred rather that the State give them the elevators and take back the proposed improvement to the canals. The business of boating and transporting grain by the State waterway was being ruined by the present Elevator Trust, which had its head in Buffalo and branches in the largest cities of the country.

Capt. Depuy asked the committee to report favorably on the bill and the hearing closed.

GOOD ROADS HEARING.

New-York Said to be Far Behind Other States.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gen. Roy Stone, who is connected with the United States Agricultural Department, appeared before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon. The hearing was upon all the bills which have been introduced in the lower house having reference to good roads. The General advocated the State aid system. New-York State was far behind other States in the matter of good roads. It paid too little attention to the question, and allowed other States to take the lead when the Empire State should set the example. The State of New-Jersey had the best road system, and might well feel proud of what it had done.

The New-Jersey system was one of State aid, and was an admirable one. The leading idea in building good roads should be that they might be feeders to the railroads and to furnish lines into the market towns.

John A. Crocker of Bethlehem wished the committee to take into consideration the matter of economy. There was a time when farm land was worth much more than at present, but this was changed now, and farm land had decreased in price, and was so unproductive that a farmer now could hardly make a living. This being the case, it was best for the State to go slow, and not cause increased taxes by causing the towns or counties to bond themselves for good roads.

Another hearing will be given.

LEXOW'S LITTLE SCHEME.

An Attempt to Perpetuate the Greater New-York Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Members of the sub-committee in charge of the Greater New-York question are talking of a plan by which they may be continued as a Committee of Inquiry on the subject during the Summer.

Mr. Lexow is Chairman of this committee. It is not certain that this is Mr. Platt's scheme, but if it shall turn out to be the fact, Mr. Lexow and his associates will have a great deal to say on all details of the charter for the greater city. The pending bill will be recommended for passage by the sub-committee in a day or two. The report of the sub-committee, which will go with the favorable recommendations, it is said, will be a document of about 2,000 words.

APPELLATE COURT RELIEF.

The Lexow Bill Will Probably Provoke a Warm Discussion.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the following bills:

Senator Brush—Allowing the Kings County Pharmaceutical College to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

Senator Cantor—Empowering United States Consuls General, Vice Consuls General, and Deputy Consuls General to take proofs and acknowledgments of deeds in foreign lands.

Senator Tibbits—Accepting for the State, from Henry Clews and Lucy Madison Clews, the gift of the John Brown farm in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Butts—Releasing from assessments for public improvements church property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

The Senate will, on Feb. 19, give hearings on Senator Lexow's bill amending the code of procedure relative to appeals to the Court of Appeals and limiting the number of appeals to that court, and Senator Brush's bill fixing the places of judicial sales in Brooklyn.

The Lexow bill was prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, and is designed to give relief to the Court of Appeals. Its provisions seek to limit appeals to the Court of Appeals, and are as follows:

No appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals in any civil action or proceeding commenced in any court other than the Supreme Court, County Court, or a Surrogate's Court, unless the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court allows the appeal by an order made at the term which rendered the determination, or at the next term after judgment is entered thereupon, and shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

No appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals from a judgment of affirmance hereafter rendered in an action to recover damages for a personal injury, or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, or in an action to cancel a judgment or written instrument, as in fraud of the rights of creditors, when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, unless such Appellate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, or unless, in case of its refusal to so certify, an appeal is allowed by the Court of Appeals.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is limited to the review of questions of law.

No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact, or a verdict, not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

A warm discussion of the bill is expected.

DEMOCRATS BARRED.

Only Majority Senators Placed on a Sub-Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Senator Mullin gave notice to the Senate to-day that he had appointed Senators Malby, Higgins, and Brown a sub-committee of the Finance Committee to visit the Collins Farm and armories, for which appropriations are asked.

Senator Cantor said it was beyond precedent that the minority should have no representation. "I believe," he said, "the majority means to put off consideration of these bills till next year. The sub-committee will go junketing over the State, and then will not find time to report. The intention of the majority is to smother debate on the floor on these appropriation bills. They don't want a Democrat in their consultations on this sub-committee."

Senator Grady also protested against the minority having no representation on the sub-committee.

Senator Raines made the point of order that a motion to adjourn had been made and that the discussion was improper.

The Chair ruled with Senator Raines.

When the Albany Bi-Partisan Police Board bill was reported, Mr. Grady called the attention of the Senate to the fact that Senator McCarren, Senator Ahearn, and he had voted against the favorable report of the bill. Senator Grady asked that the minority of the committee be allowed until Monday to present a dissenting report.

Senator Nussbaum objected, saying he desired to move the bill as soon as possible.

Senator Ellsworth, in the Chair, said the minority of the committee might note the reasons of their dissent.

Senator Grady asked time until Monday. The request was not granted, and the discussion ceased.

These bills were passed:

Senator Page—Making further provision for maintenance, care, and treatment of sick, infirm, and destitute persons under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Public Charities, New-York City.

Senator Ford—Providing for the erection of free public baths and other places of public comfort in New-York City.

The Senate at 12:05 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

ROBBINS BILL ADVANCED.

The Rule Governing the Citation of Authorities Attacked.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Robbins bill providing that no court shall enforce the rule that attorneys upon any trial or argument, or in a brief, shall be required to cite only from official reports, came up in the House on second reading as a special order. The object of the bill is to get around the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, rule that attorneys shall not cite from other than official reports.

Mr. Robbins explained that the bill was a just one. The condition as set down by the judges was an injustice, as it formed a monopoly and would shut off various compilers of law other than the official reporters.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Scherer proviging that the bill should not apply to reports prior to Jan. 1, 1897. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Scherer and Mr. Stanchfield, and attacked by Messrs. Robbins, Waldo, and Allds, and was defeated. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Bedell's bill, compelling the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to complete its bridge Jan. 1, 1907, was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Trustees for Robert College—Numerous New-York Measures.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Pavey—Allowing Robert College, Constantinople, to have nine Trustees, not more than a majority of whom shall be native-born citizens of the United States.

Mr. White—Allowing Supreme Court Justices and Special County Judges to attend at the drawing of panels of trial juries.

Mr. Mullin—Making street railroad companies liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 for violating ordinances as to rate of speed, use of tracks, and removal of ice and snow.

Mr. Mullin—Providing that appeals from awards from the Board of Claims shall be to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Foley—Allowing actions to be brought to recover taxes illegally assessed, and making it not necessary to prove that payment was made under duress of law or of fact, or that a demand had been made for the return of the amount sought.

Mr. Mullin—Allowing the Fish, Forest, and Game Commissioners to elect one of their number as Secretary, who shall devote his entire time to his work as Secretary. Each Commissioner is to receive a salary of $2,500 a year, and receive $800 annually for traveling and expenses. An Assistant Secretary is to receive $1,800 salary, and the commission may lease an office in New-York City or Brooklyn.

Mr. Johnson—Providing that disobedience of an order directing payment of costs, where the same have been allowed by reason of an assessment having been made with gross negligence, in bad faith, or with malice, may be punished by the Court as for a contempt.

Mr. Cantor—Requiring the New-York City Fire Board to examine applicants for retirement.

Mr. Guy—Allowing the Department of Public Parks, New-York City, to expend an additional sum of $350,000 for improvement of parks, parkways, and drives designated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Guy—Requiring the Corporation Counsel of New-York to furnish to the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, or the Commissioners of Appraisal, or other Commissioners in proceedings to acquire land for public purposes, clerks, surveyors, and other employes, and suitable offices, and appear in person or by an assistant before such Commissioners to protect the city's interest, and requiring the fees and costs to be paid from the fund for each special purpose.

Mr. White—The Smelzer bill of last year relative to the distribution of unclaimed bodies among medical schools by the Warden of Auburn State Prison, and in the Counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Madison, and Cortland.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Eldridge—Prohibiting railroads from burning oil which will not stand a test of 150 degrees.

Mr. De Graw—Prohibiting railroads on South First Street, between Kent and Union Avenues, Brooklyn.

Mr. Audett—Extending the time in which the Long Island Guaranty Company shall pay in its capital stock.

Mr. De Graw—Prohibiting railroads on Keap Street, in Brooklyn.

Mr. O'Grady—Providing that appeals from orders of the Board of Claims be taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court instead of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Leonard—Requiring the registration of masons and builders in New-York City with the Department of City Works.

Mr. McKeown—Limiting the amount to $100 for actions for conversion of personal property.

Mr. Fritz—Compelling the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company in New-York to run boats until 1 o'clock every morning.

Mr. Sheldon—Prohibiting the killing of fur-bearing animals between May 1 and Oct. 31.

Mr. Andrews—Authorizing New-York City to expend $350,000 in improving public parks.

Mr. French—Including in the Corrupt Practices act illegal actions at primaries.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

For Another Niagara Bridge.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Braun to-day gives permission to Alonzo C. Mather and others to erect and maintain a bridge, having power wheels connected therewith, for developing the power to Niagara River, and regulating the depth of water at the City of Buffalo, said bridge to be constructed for the accommodation and use of pedestrians, passengers, vehicles of all kinds, and other traffic across said Niagara River, between the United States and Canada at such location as is best suited to the development of such water power of said City of Buffalo.

After Dinner

The feeling of fullness and distention which causes great distress and may lead to chronic dyspepsia, is prevented by

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LINCOLN'S DAY POLITICS

McKinley's Boom Loose in Chicago and Reed's in Portland.

SENATOR THURSTON A PROUD JINGO

John Wilkes Booth's Grave Discovered by Representative W. A. Smith—The Day in Five States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska delivered an address to-night on "The Impending Contest" before the Marquette Club of this city. He said:

On account of certain recent utterances of mine in the Senate I have been classed as a jingo by some of those newspapers which always approve everything that is "English, you know," whose proprietors spend most of their time abroad, dancing servile attendance on foreign aristocracy, aping English manners, and apologizing for the wildness and freedom of the American spirit and the stalwart patriotism of the American citizen. If to love one's country with one's whole heart, if to be ready to defend its honor with the last drop of blood, if to insist upon its retaining the glorious post of leadership which Providence has assigned it among the republics of the New World, if to call a halt upon any further aggression or dominion of European powers in affairs of the Western Hemisphere is jingoism, then I thank God that I am a jingo.

There is an impending contest to take place in this city in the early days of next July. The contest which will take place in the next Democratic National Convention will furnish a spectacle for gods and men. The Democratic Party is rent asunder. Half of it is for gold monometallism, and the other half is for silver monometallism. Our Democratic friends console themselves with the thought that there is the same impending contest in the Republican Party as in their own. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Republican Party of this country stands to-day practically united.

The great political contest of 1896 will be fought on the same lines as have all other recent contests between the Democratic and Republican Parties. The protection of American industries, American markets for American products, American prices for American labor, is the battle-cry of the Republican Party for the coming campaign.

When the Republican Party comes back to power it should be under the leadership of that man whose name would be recognized as an American platform in itself. The Republican masses have one name enshrined in their hearts; one name which means more than any other name upon the great issue of protection; one name that I hope and believe will be borne by the next President of the United States—the name of our distinguished guest, the great American, William McKinley of Ohio.

Ex-Gov. McKinley attended the banquet. Before it began he received 300 prominent Republicans, who assured him of their support for the Presidential nomination. Among the callers were Powell Clayton of Arkansas, ex-Congressman Funk of Illinois, Col. Roberts of Kentucky, F. K. Ballou of Boston, ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin, Horace Clark of Mattoon, Ill., candidate for Governor; Gen. J. C. Cowan of Omaha, E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee; the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, and F. B. Brownell of St. Louis.

Senator Pritchard was one of the speakers at the banquet. He said:

It is universally admitted that in the South there are concentrated greater resources for the development of manufacturing and mining than any other part of the world. The South is justly entitled to the full benefits arising from the development of its natural resources, and our legislation should be shaped with a view of protecting raw material as well as the manufacturers of this country, thereby giving us the assurance that the manufacturers will be required to purchase their raw material in the home market. We must have a ringing declaration in our platform in favor of protection to home industries, and we must nominate as our standard bearer a man about whose record there can be no question, and whose fidelity to the cause in the past has been such as to guarantee his approval of a bill which has for its object the protection of every legitimate interest within the United States. In my judgment no better man could be chosen than the Hon. William McKinley of Ohio.

Major McKinley in reply said:

Among the statesmen of America, Lincoln is the true Democrat, and, Franklin, perhaps, excepted, the first great one. He had no illustrious ancestry, no inherited place or wealth, and none of the prestige, power, training, or culture which were assured to the gentry or landed classes of our own Colonial times.

The crowning glory of Lincoln's Administration and the greatest executive act in American history was his immortal proclamation of emancipation.

Let me read to you the Lincoln platform on tariff, adopted on May 17, 1860, by the second Republican National Convention. Here is what it said:

"Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy required such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we recommend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingman liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Better protection no Republican could ask for or desire. The Republican Party is competent to carry this policy into effect. Wherever there is anything to be done for this country it is to the Republican Party we must look to have it done. We are not contending for any particular tariff law or laws, or for any special schedule or rates, but for the great principle—the American protective policy—the temporary overthrow of which has brought distress and ruin to every part of our beloved country.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The capital city of Illinois to-day celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

All banks, State and Federal buildings were closed and the day was observed with special ceremonies in the ward schools. Pictures, flags at half mast, and draperies showed reverence of the martyred President.

Memorial services were held by all the civic and military societies. Stephenson Post, G. A. R., carried out an elaborate programme of addresses and music. The tomb of Lincoln at Oak Ridge was profusely decorated with flowers by the Lincoln Memorial Society. Hundreds of citizens from adjacent places were present during the day.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—Herbert M. Heath was the orator at the banquet of the Lincoln Club to-night. He said:

The Republicans of Maine have trod the path of history with unflinching loyalty, with a courage born of unyielding devotion to the principle "Dare to do right, and leave the consequences to Infinite Wisdom."

Its leaders to-day face the problems of the hour with an honesty of conviction that spurns all compromise with wrong. Compromise? There can be no compromise. For protection, stable money, loyalty to America—the Republican trinity of jewels. Can you compromise upon such principles?

We need more factories, less foreign policies; more tariffs, less trusts; more patriotism, less politics; more business, less bonds. The hour has come when the people demand a leader who will lead. For such a leader, not Portland, not Maine, but the people of the United States demand the great Speaker of the National House. He needs no platform but his life. The very Sheridan of politics, with him a charge is victory. Under him the Nation will march on to greater triumphs and greater achievements. Under him, palsied be the hand that attacks the National credit! Under him peace will sing the song of plenty, prosperity, and protection.

Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan paid a tribute to James G. Blaine and then boomed Thomas B. Reed for the Republican Presidential nomination. He said:

As Blaine guided National legislation from the Speaker's chair in the gloomy days of 1873, so Reed, with gavel in hand, guides by his master mind the popular branch of Congress to-day. Fortunate indeed is the Nation that can find such sons in time of need, and proud and happy should be the State that can, with seemingly inexhaustible regularity, supply them. Accident alone has mysteriously interposed to thwart the will of the people's choice, or the Executive department would have long since yielded to your charms.

Victory is sure. The leader must be strong. Shall it be peerlessa Reed? A mind like Gladstone's, the courage of Cromwell, the nerve of an Iron Chancellor—his political experience covers the entire field of political discussion, and his Americanism is of the Maine type. The organization that marches with him at the head needs no other Marshal. He can command; we will willingly follow where he leads.

Mr. Smith, after talking Republican politics at great length, said:

In the cemetery at Baltimore I once visited the tomb of America's most gifted histrionic interpreter—Junius Brutus Booth. A small lot holds the form which in life pleased, bewildered, and entranced. A marble shaft adorns the spot, and a lettered tablet gives the date of birth and death. Close to the shaft, the undisturbed ground evidences a second grave. No headstone marks it. No tablet discloses the sculptor's secret. Personality obliterated, memory effaced. It is the grave of John Wilkes Booth, America's most despised assassin, who, with fiendish incarnation, robbed this world of its most unique and loving figure. While the assassin is unmourned and his grave oblivion, Lincoln's blessed, simple life gives comfort to the struggling, the weary, the heavy-hearted, and lights up the institutions of our Republic with an attractiveness and glow that beckon every youth to the heights of glory and success.

Gov. Cleaves and Mayor Baxter also spoke in favor of Mr. Reed's candidacy.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12.—Gen. O. O. Howard of New-York delivered the Lincoln address here to-night. He eulogized President Lincoln and talked politics from a Republican standpoint.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Nearly 200 members and guests of the Middlesex Club attended its annual "Lincoln Night" banquet at Young's this evening. The special guests were Gen. James W. Walker, an ex-Confederate soldier, now a member of Congress from Virginia; William H. Eustis, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who held a short reception in the private parlors of the hotel.

Ex-Gov. Brackett, President of the club, and John Haskell Butler, Vice President, led the way to the café, where dinner was served. Vice President Butler occupied the chair, and on his right were Gen. Walker, Charles A. Glidden of Lowell, William H. Eustis, Senator E. P. Shaw, ex-Senator E. B. Frothingham, Dana Malone of Greenfield, and Edgar R. Champlin of the Governor's staff. On the left of the Chairman were Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Gov. John De Long, F. H. Raymond, C. Q. Tirrell, Senator F. W. Dallinger, W. Murray Crane, and William M. Butler, ex-President of the Senate.

Vice President Butler made a brief introductory address, and read a letter of regret from Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who had been expected to speak. He then introduced Gen. James A. Walker of Virginia, who said:

"I bring to the people of the North fraternal greetings. On behalf of the veterans of the Confederate army, I extend to the veterans of the Union army the right hand of fellowship. Never again will the hand of a Southern man be raised against the Union. The solid South is no more.

"But I am expected to speak of Lincoln. No great man was ever so misunderstood and misrepresented as was Lincoln by the Southern people during the war. He appeared to us not as a man of love, devastating our fields and persecuting, as we thought, our people. The first glimpse of the truth came to us when we received meagre accounts of the result of the peace conference at Hampton Roads, and were told that Lincoln had written on a blank sheet of paper the words, 'Union, abolition of slavery,' and, passing the paper to he Confederate Commissioner, said: 'Write under it what you please.'

When his tragic death came, it was borne in upon us that we had lost our best friend. From that day to this history and biography have shown us the perfect character and greatness of this man. We can now understand that beneath that rugged frame beat a heart as true and kind as ever animated mortal frame. We can see now that he was not the enemy of the South, but that in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him by the American people he went forward bravely to accomplish the task of preserving this Union from the untold evils of disunion, and of striking the shackles from millions of slaves.

May wise and conservative councils guide us in the paths of peace and of moderation, guarding the honor, the autonomy, and the welfare of the Nation at all hazards against all foes, democratic and foreign, but avoiding the quixotic notion of statesmanship which would make this Government the protector and guardian of all the oppressed people of the earth.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The public schools, Courthouse, City Hall, and other public buildings in this city were closed to-day, as well as the banks, in observance of Lincoln's Birthday. Flags were liberally displayed all over town, and the streets had a holiday appearance.

In Franklin the public schools were open all day. It was stated by a member of the Board of Education that there was not and never had been a lack of patriotism in that township. The reason for not closing the schools, he said, was a feeling among the members that two holidays in a short month were more than was necessary. The Trustees decided that as Washington's Birthday is always observed as a legal holiday, that would be enough for the youngsters. The Trustees evidently did not notice that Washington's Birthday falls on Saturday this year.

A Lincoln Lyceum was organized at the Bethlehem Congregational Church to-night, and the Newark Turnverein held exercises and were addressed by Turner Roder.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Association, which was formed immediately after President Lincoln was assassinated, gave its thirty-first annual dinner at Taylor's Hotel to-night. Covers were laid for 200 guests, and every place was occupied.

Simeon H. Smith, President of the association, sat at the head of the table, and made the address of welcome. The dining room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Directly behind Mr. Smith was displayed an excellent full-length portrait of President Lincoln.

The guest of honor was Gov. John W. Griggs. With him sat Congressman Towne of Wisconsin and Congressman Landenschlager of New-Jersey. Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John L. Scudder.

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "New-Jersey Always Patriotic," Gov. John W. Griggs; "Abraham Lincoln," Congressman Charles A. Towne: "Righteous Laws and a Pure Judiciary the Result of Self-Government," Samuel H. Grey; "God in Lincoln," the Rev. Dr. Miller Lloyd; "Lincoln Association, 1865-1896," Major Z. K. Pangborn.

At the conclusion of the dinner handsomely mounted autographs of President Lincoln were distributed among the guests.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—In honor of Lincoln's Birthday flags were displayed in all the principal parts of the town. In the evening a Lincoln meeting was held in Library Hall. Addresses were made by the Rev. H. Douglass Spaeth, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Mayor Tenbrock, and Justice David H. Wyckoff, and other prominent persons.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The New-York State Board of Trade met in annual session to-day in the City Hall. James S. Whilliple, First Vice President, of Salamanca, called the meeting to order. Secretary Charles A. Ball of Allegany read a telegram from President John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo asking that, in view of this being Lincoln's Birthday and a legal holiday, the meeting adjourn to a later date. Similar telegrams from representatives of several Boards of Trade throughout the State were read, and on motion of J. C. Adams of Orange the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the President.

The Secretary of State's office was closed to-day in observance of the new legal holiday—Lincoln's Birthday. All the other State departments remained open, though in some of them little was done beyond the opening of the morning mail. Gov. Morton was in the Executive Chamber, and conducted work at his desk as usual.

Lecture by Dr. G. F. Shrady, Jr.

The Union Republican Club celebrated Lincoln's Birthday last night at its clubhouse, 1,663 Lexington Avenue, with a "smoker" and a musical entertainment, and a lecture on Lincoln by Dr. George F. Shrady, Jr.

The clubroom was decorated with flags, and a large portrait of Lincoln was placed at the back of the stage. Refreshments were served.

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PURE AND FRAGRANT.

THREE MUTES SET FREE

Fitzgerald Brothers Locked Up in the Eglau Case.

THEIR STATEMENTS NOT VERY CLEAR

Many Amazed that Any Charge Should Be Entertained—Principal Greene Calls the Arrest an Outrage.

The deaf-mute brothers William and James Fitzgerald, sons of James M. Fitzgerald, a dealer in paper, were sent to the cells of the Yorkville Police Court prison yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich, to be held without bail for an examination this morning in the case of Artist Max Eglau, who was murdered Monday afternoon at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

The three boys first arrested for the crime—Peter Wolfe, Adolph P. Pfandler, and Edward Eck—who on Monday were pronounced by the police as hopelessly enmeshed, received from Acting Captain Casey and his detectives a certificate of absolute innocence, and were discharged by Magistrate Kudlich. Wolfe and Pfandler went back to their classes at the institution.

The entertaining of a charge of murder against the Fitzgeralds was regarded with amazement by many. Some denounced it as an outrage. Among these were Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, instructor in physics, chemistry, and the higher branches of education in Class A of the institution; Dr. Samuel S. Purple, and Principal David Greene of the Deaf-Mute Institution.

The young prisoners are lanky and undeveloped striplings of inferior physique and gentle in manner. William, the elder, has heart disease, and is subject to fainting spells. The home recreation of both is playing with younger brothers and sisters. At the institution they are the butt of pupils younger and smaller than themselves. So far as James is concerned he will furnish an alibi that it is declared cannot be assailed.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-mutes last night, Principal Greene told a startling story, which bears out the assertion made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that robbery was the motive for the murder. The Trustees evidenced their faith in the innocence of every inmate of the institution by taking steps to provide counsel for any that might be accused and to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer.

Coroner Fitzpatrick went last night to the annex of the institution, where are the Technical Training Department and Art Studio, and took accurate measurements of the clay modeling and painting rooms, on the fourth floor, where Eglau was slain, and in this employment found many evidences previously overlooked of the ferocity of the attack on the old artist.

The police rested on their laurels. All that Acting Captain Casey would say last night was that he had no statement to make.

The proceedings at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday amply developed the weakness of the police case, and exhibited the probable tendency of the detective element to be tenacious after adopting a theory.

The boys, Wolfe, Eck, and Pfandler, arrested on Monday, were first arraigned. Their interests were looked after by a lawyer, but he need not have been retained, as the detectives promptly admitted that they had no evidence against them, and they were discharged. While they smiled when they came to understand the result of their second arraignment, they did not appear to be unusually elated, and went away with relatives and friends.

The Fitzgeralds met in court their brother Howard, who is fourteen years old, and in full possession of his faculties. Dr. Purple, Prof. Elmendorf, and Lawyer Isaac Fromme. The detectives of the Twenty-fifth Precinct brought to court a package, in which were the pair of cuffs, a handkerchief, and a pistol found in the coal bin of the blacksmith's shop, and elsewhere in the institution, at 2 A. M. Tuesday.

The case as presented to the court relied on the exhibits and the bew

POWER IN ROENTGEN RAYS

Thomas A. Edison Has a Plan to Strengthen It.

SEEKING FOR A SHARPER IMAGE

Tries to Project the Rays on a Heated Plate—Gives an Impromptu Lecture on Electric Light Bulbs.

The results of Thomas A. Edison's experiments with Roentgen rays yesterday in his laboratory at Orange were rather negative. As he himself genially put the matter:

"A man making experiments with a new substance, or with a newly discovered property of an old apparatus, may count himself lucky if he has successful results in ten out of every hundred experiments which he makes. At the same time, each negative result obtained under proper conditions, closes up some avenue along which no further experiments are needed."

Mr. Edison had a nine-foot funnel of sheet iron prepared yesterday, in order to find out if the Roentgen rays would carry that distance. The funnel was about ten inches wide at the mouth, tapering down to a two-inch aperture at the other end. The outside of this funnel was carefully covered with thin tarred rope.

Placing a fluorescent tube, with a tension of about one-two-hundred-thousandth of an atmosphere at the wide aperture of the funnel, and a sensitive plate at the smaller end, Mr. Edison allowed the current to pass through the tube for an hour.

The plate was developed at the end of that time, but no direct sign of the influence of the rays could be seen upon it. At the same time, the entire plate had become murky, as if it had been exposed to the action of sunlight for, say, half a minute. There was also a curved line on the plate, of which Mr. Edison could give no account.

"I can't tell why the plate is murky," Mr. Edison said, after looking at it. "We have examined several of these plates, as a test to see if they are all right, and every one which we have looked at has been perfectly clean. It may be that the electricity has gone down the tube and attacked the plate, setting up chemical action in the salts of silver in it. These high voltages sometimes act very queerly. Anyhow, as a Roentgen photograph it is a failure."

The actual voltage in the fluorescent tube during this experiment was about 200,000. This result was obtained by transforming 11 amperes at a voltage of 110, by means of a make-and-break apparatus, which gave 213 disruptions to the second in the primary circuit. From this circuit an induced current was obtained from a Ruhmkorff coil, and it was with this latter current that the fluorescent tube was connected.

Mr. Edison's experiment with the wooden pyramid was only partially successful, the lines of the different strata of wood being faint and dim.

The net results of yesterday's experiments were to make Mr. Edison turn his attention to strengthening the Roentgen rays. This he is endeavoring to do by placing two fluorescent bulbs together, so that their combined rays may strike the negative plate and make an image sharper than he has hitherto obtained.

"If two bulbs give a sharper outline than one," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "then four bulbs ought to give an image still sharper, and there is no limit to the power we may get or the distance we may make the Roentgen rays traverse."

Mr. Edison had not concluded these experiments late yesterday afternoon, and until he has settled this question definitely he will make no attempt to penetrate living skulls with the X-rays.

Another experiment tried by Mr. Edison yesterday was to project the rays on a heated plate, as has been done successfully in Germany, with the result of shortening the necessary time of the exposure of the negative plate. To do this he placed the negative plate in a box closed on three sides, and placed a Bunsen burner underneath. A mercurial thermometer projected out of the box, so that the exact temperature of the interior could be seen at a glance.

Mr. Edison tried several temperatures, beginning at 150° and gradually ascending, but no results at all were obtained. He intends to try to-morrow smearing the negative plate with nitrate of uranium, chloride of iron, and extract of cuba wood, as recommended by Prof. Gieseler of Bonn in an article quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday.

Mr. Edison disavows all intention of assuming the part of a theorist, preferring to claim the more modest rôle of an inventor, but he had nevertheless something interesting to say yesterday about the theory of Jean Perrin, a French man of science, who thinks that the cathode rays of Lenard are not ultra-violet light, but a material radiation of the molecules of the residual gas in high vacuum tubes.

"I shouldn't wonder," said Mr. Edison, "if the whole phenomena of these Lenard and Roentgen rays were nothing more than the bombardment of the molecules of the residual air in the tubes or bulbs of high vacuum.

"There are some strange things about ordinary incandescent light bulbs, which have never been satisfactorily explained. How, for instance, can a bulb make its own vacuum higher after it has been sealed and taken off the air pump? Graham Bell has been all through these experiments and has been puzzled by them. Suppose you take an incandescent light bulb with its carbon filament in place and turn on a low current, only sufficient to redden the filament, you will find that the filament will vibrate very slightly, showing that the vacuum is not high. Then turn on the ordinary sixteen-candle light for a few minutes and turn the current off. The filament will then vibrate very freely, showing that there is a high vacuum inside.

"I have thought of this problem over and over again without finding any satisfactory solution of it. The only possible one that occurs to my mind is that the molecules are bombarded through the glass. This explanation is not so extraordinary as it seems at first sight, because we know already that hydrogen gas will pass through a heated plate of platinum. The obvious explanation of this seems to be that hydrogen having the smallest molecule has room to pass between the heated molecules of the platinum.

"We know, also, speaking in general terms, that every degree of heat added to a substance makes its molecules try to fly further and further apart from each other. In fact, if you have heat enough you can vaporize every substance on earth except, perhaps, carbon, and the gaseous condition represents the extreme limit of molecules flying apart from each other.

"Now, in a high vacuum tube you have the molecules of the residual air or of the carbonic oxide formed by the incandescence of a carbon filament in a state of comparative freedom from their neighbors. If you were to imagine the ordinary atmosphere to be like millions upon millions of cricket balls flying about in every direction, all jostling and stopping each other's course, you have a rough idea of the scientific theory of the action of gaseous molecules.

"Most of the cricket balls, however, have been taken out of a high vacuum tube, so that one of them might be conceivably impelled against the surface of the glass without its progress being impeded by its neighbors. In such a case the gaseous molecule might pass through the molecules of the glass, propelled by the force of the electric current.

"What has puzzled me has been what happens to it when it reaches the other side of the glass. It may simply stop there after giving an impulse to the molecules of air. This would naturally give rise to a wave analogous in its nature to a sound wave.

"This theory is all very well for material and ponderable matter such as air. But suppose it is the ether which it effects? All our present theories of light are built upon the incompressibility of the ether, and if the ether is compressible we shall have to revise our explanation of the phenomena of light."

Mr Edison smoked a cigar carelessly as he thoughtfully gave this impromptu lecture to the reporter. When the lecture was finished he began telling Western stories.

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Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

ROENTGEN RAYS FIND BUCKSHOT.

Chicago Begins Experiments, and in a Practical Way.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday by Electrician Charles E. Scribner and Dr. James Burry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company.

Casper Schmidt came to the office of the company yesterday complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of the hand. He said he had been shot in the hand two years ago, but was unable to locate the affected part.

After an hour's exposure to the cathode rays the sensitized plate, upon which rested the afflicted member, was taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate disclosed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, and also what appeared to be buckshot snugly ensconsed between the metacarpal bones on the third and fourth fingers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle.

A silver print will be made from the negative, and the buckshot will then be removed by Dr. Burry, using the photograph, or shadowgraph, as Dr. Burry calls it, as a guide.

THE REV. DR. MAINS GOING TO MT. VERNON

Has Accepted a Call to the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, Secretary of the City Church Extension Society of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He will preach his first sermon here the first Sunday in April. The Rev. Dr. Mains will succeed the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Griffin, who resigned his pastorate to accept a call to the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church at Scranton, Penn.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin resigned ten days ago, and caused much regret, as he was exceedingly popular, and was deemed to be one of the most eloquent preachers in Westchester County. The First Methodist Episcopal Church has always prided itself on having pastors of wide repute, and when it became known that the Rev. Dr. Griffin was likely to leave, the Committee on Preachers, consisting of Richard Lavery, William M. Denman, M. C. Kellogg, J. J. Le Fetra, and George H. Brown, began to search for a new pastor. The Rev. Dr. Mains preached in the First Methodist Church some time ago. He created at that time a deep impression, and the committee determined to invite him to take the Rev. Dr. Griffin's place.

The Rev. Dr. Mains has filled some of the most important pulpits in this conference, and has been elected to the General Conference several times.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church has 950 members. The attendance at the morning services since the Rev. Dr. Griffin came has ranged from 700 to 1,200 persons. The church is one of the wealthiest in Mount Vernon. Its handsome church edifice is at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Second Street.

JOHN S. BRAUN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Shot at Twice by Dennis Callahan, a Former Employe.

Dennis Callahan, twenty-five years old, who says he lives at 562 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on charges of intoxication and malicious mischief.

Callahan formerly worked for John S. Braun, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Flushing and Nostrand Avenues. When he was discharged about a year ago, he, it is alleged, made threats against Braun. Callahan entered Braun's saloon Tuesday and asked for a drink. Braun had not had time to serve him when Callahan jumped over the bar and, snatching a loaded revolver from behind the cash register, fired two shots at the frightened proprietor. Both shots went wide of their mark.

Patrolman McGee of the Sixteenth Precinct heard the saloon keeper's cry for help and rushed into the saloon in time to see Callahan jump through the window to the street, a distance of fifteen feet. The policeman quickly followed and arrested the fugitive in Ferguson's molding mill.

When Justice Goetting was made acquainted with all the facts in the case the charges of malicious mischief and intoxication were changed to one of assault. Callahan was held for the Grand Jury on the latter charge. He admitted having fired the shots.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Trustees of Storrs Agricultural College met at the Capitol this afternoon and elected the following officers: President, ex officio—Gov. O. Vincent Coffin; Vice President—Ex-Congressman W. Edgar Simonds; Secretary—T. S. Gold, West Cornwall; Treasurer—Henry C. Miles, New-Milford.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Abram Sammons, proprietor of the Sammons Hotel, at Rosendale, and his son, Warren, were thrown from a twenty-foot precipice into the Delaware and Hudson Canal to-day as the result of a runaway accident. Both men were probably fatally injured. The horses were killed by the fall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12.—Excitement was caused at Brown University to-day by the announcement that seven juniors had been suspended until Sept. 2. The cause given was "for presenting to the rhetoric department as their own composition written matter not their own composition."

SULLIVAN, Ill., Feb. 12.—Grant Atterbury was taken from the jail here at 12:45 A. M., dragged to the Court House, and hanged to a tree. Atterbury was charged with assaulting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Roxy Atterbury, on the night of Jan. 23. The evidence against him was strong.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—Jacob Eurth of St. Louis, the Jewish lecturer, and National Treasurer of the B'nai B'rith Order, was seriously injured in a railroad accident at Bald Knob yesterday. He is laid up here with two broken ribs.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 12.—Information received here from Weatigue, in the town of Salisbury, states that Mrs. Lucy Ann Sparks, aged eighty years, had been found dead. She lived alone and starved to death.

SILVER MEN TALKATIVE

Their Anxiety to Make Speeches Delays the Bond Bill Vote.

MR. DOLLIVER AGAINST FREE SILVER

He Shows from History that the Plan Has Been Tried and Found a Failure—Mr. McMillin for the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Silver men who are bursting with revamped editions of other silver men's speeches, have made so many requests to have their compilations recited before the House that there has been another postponement of the final vote on the bond bill as converted.

Friday is now fixed on as the day for taking the vote. It may be deferred for a week, and there will be no change then.

The silver men in the House were disposed to be melancholy about the work done in the Committee on Territories before to-day's session of the House began. An adverse vote had been taken on the proposition to admit Arizona as a State. The Republicans have had about enough of new States in recent years. Each new one has added strength to the silver-money crowd, and infinitely embarrassed the party.

The House held a night session, for debate on the bond bill.

Messrs. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) and McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) of the Committee on Ways and Means, opposed and advocated, respectively, the Senate's free-coinage substitute for the House Bond bill. Mr. McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) with a series of charts and diagrams, replied to the argument of his colleague, Mr. Towne, in favor of the free coinage of silver, made last Saturday. Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) joined these two in opposition to the Senate substitute, while Messrs. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) and Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) joined Mr. McMillin in favor of free coinage. Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.,) advocated the Morrill amendment, which, he said, he would offer.

Mr. McCleary said that, for himself, he would accept the challenge that something must be done for silver, and, were he a delegate to the National Convention, he would vote against a plank in the platform declaring for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The East, he said, was rosy with the approaching dawn of a day of prosperity and happiness for the country, of the revival of its industries; "but, my silver friends, you won't be in it," he said. (Applause.)

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that, of all the propositions relating to the money question, he had separated two which he thought the American people were solidly in favor of. These were, first, that every dollar circulated in the country should bear the National stamp, and not be left to the varying influences of State legislation; and, second, that every dollar thus stamped should be equal in purchasing power to every other dollar. The silver question, he said, was the oldest money question in the world. He had found last Summer a treatise on the subject by Nicholas Orespy, Counsellor of Charles the Wise of France, who had the silver question upon his hands in the thirteenth century, much as the American Congress has it upon its hands in these days. Also a treatise by a Holland author of 150 years later. From a study of these, Mr. Dolliver said, he had formed these conclusions upon the subject:

1. That any coin minted under free coinage is bound in the long run to partake of the value of the metal contained in it.

2. That any nation making coins of two metals of the same nominal value stands to lose instantly the coin made of the metal which is undervalued.

Mr. Dolliver branched out into a general discussion of the reasons for and effect of legislation upon the money use and value of silver, making the points that the act of 1873 had absolutely no affect upon the circulation of silver; that since that year the prices of farm products had risen to a point far above those then prevailing, with a consequent improvement in the farmer's condition; that the coinage of silver would lead to a change of standards for which the country is not prepared; that no country which opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold enjoys the circulation of both; that France, after seventy years of free coinage of silver, with no hostility to the metal, was compelled to abandon it because it found the burden too great to bear. If France had been able to maintain the concurrent use of the two metals, as was claimed, why, asked Mr. Dolliver, did she abandon that use?

In conclusion Mr. Dolliver said:

Beginning with the issue of greenbacks, and going on to the establishment of the National banks, to the payment of the public debt in coin, to the demonetization of silver, to the resumption of specie payments, every one of those acts, every act complained of as part of a "conspiracy against the people of the United States" has upon it the signature and approval either of Abraham Lincoln or of Ulysses S. Grant—every one. If that is not an accurate historical statement, I desire somebody to correct it.

Mr. Kem—But is it not also true that President Grant made the statement that when he signed the bill demonetizing silver he did not know the effect of it?

Mr. Dolliver—I don't know whether it is true or not, but if he made that statement after his Secretary of the Treasury had twice recommended the measure to Congress, and after Congress had debated it through 127 columns of The Congressional Globe—if, after all that, he made such a statement, then he was wanting in that wisdom which the world, by common consent, has attributed to Ulysses S. Grant. I want to put this question: If Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant were wanting in wisdom, so that they did not know and could not see the welfare of the struggling millions of their countrymen; if those men, called in the providence of God to defend the life of the Republic in the hour of peril, were wanting in either wisdom or patriotism, what, in God's name, is likely to happen to us when the Augean statesmanship of South Carolina gets hold of us in the near future?

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) followed, arguing that no necessity existed now, whatever may have been the case at any previous time, for the passage of the bond bill. No exigency could arise, he asserted, for the use of half of the money in the Treasury, over and above the gold reserve. He favored the Senate substitute, and read statistics to prove that the United States possessed ample power to maintain alone, far easier than France and the Latin Union ever did, the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) opposed the Senate substitute. The whole House, he said, was agreed that it was the duty of every one to secure, if it could be done, by legislation, good money. Good money, he said, was that money which in its intrinsic value approximated its coinage value, and in its purchasing power was equal to that of the best of other nations. It was because he believed free coinage of silver would depreciate the value of the money of the United States that he was opposed to it.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) next addressed the committee in support of the Senate substitute. He spoke for an hour. Mr. McCleary (Rep., Minn.,) was the next speaker. His special purpose was to answer the speech of Mr. Towne, (Rep., Minn.,) and he prefaced it with a reference to the story of David and Goliath, expressing the hope that the story might be carried to its conclusion, and that, David-like, he might decapitate his Goliath with his own weapons. To do this, he produced a series of charts and diagrams, which he exhibited in connection with Mr. Towne's own, which had been courteously loaned for that purpose.

First, he exhibited a chart showing that twice within the century had there been an era of falling prices; both, he asserted, had been the result of overproduction. Overproduction, he said, was the natural condition of mankind, for upon it depended every man's hope and expectation of laying by something in the years of his active labor for the years when he can no longer work. Another proposition was that a fall of prices in itself was not to be deplored; it might be, and in many cases was, a benefit.

Next Mr. McCleary presented Sootbeer's tables, as given in the Consular reports for December, 1887, of the course of the prices of grain, beef, pork, produce, fish, manufactured articles, &c., from 1847 to 1850, selected by that great economist as the safest period of the century to form a basis of comparison—a period of peace and bimetallism. They showed, in comparison with the figures of the years since 1873, that in these good old bimetallic days prices never reached those of the more recent years.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)—Since 1873, then, the prices of everything that should go down have fallen, and the price of those that should go up have advanced?

Mr. McCleary—That is exactly it—a fair resumé of the matter.

Continuing, Mr. McCleary said that never before in the history of the world would a day's wages have procured so much and so many of the good things of life as in 1892; and never in the history of the country had it been easier for a man who wanted work to obtain it.

Referring to Mr. Towne's table, exhibited to demonstrate the assertion that the coinage law of France, enacted in 1803, had maintained for a period of seventy years the two metals at practically the same commercial ratio as the coinage ratio, Mr. McCleary showed from Sootbeer's tables that for more than 150 years previous to 1803 the commercial ration between the two metals had been maintained at the same figure. So that the French Mint law had nothing or but very little at most to do with the maintenance of the ratio.

Members of the House who continued the debate on the bond-free coinage question at the evening session addressed an audience of their associates, including the presiding officer, (Mr. Payne,) of just five. The last night session of the debate was attended by the smallest representation of the membership of the House of the week.

The first speaker was Mr. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.) He expressed the opinion that the Senate amendment should be defeated, and, further, that unless some legislation was effected to suspend the redemption of greenbacks in gold, a further loan of $100,000,000 would be necessary before the present Administration closed its term. He had already proposed bills increasing the circulation of National banks, requiring the payment of import duties in gold, and refunding the outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes in 2 per cent. bonds.

Other speakers were Messrs. Wood, (Rep., Ill.,) and Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) also in opposition to the Senate amendment.

There being no one else present desiring to speak, Speaker pro tem. Payne announced, at 9 o'clock, no one moving so to do, that if there be no objection, the House would take a recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. There was no objection, and the recess was ordered.

POP OVERS,

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Founder of the New York Cooking School.

Old New England housewives were fond of these small airy puffs when their lightness depended upon beating alone. In these days of ease Cleveland's Baking Powder saves their labor.

Sift half a teaspoonful with two cups of flour and one teaspoonful of salt. Melt a dessertspoonful of butter in two cups of warm milk, quickly stir in the flour, half fill buttered cups, and bake the Pop Overs in a hot oven. Serve them hot, directly they are baked, with good butter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."—It would seem that Daniel Frohman's judgment in regard to the revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum was correct, and the play promises to be a remarkable success with its new cast. The theatre was crowded to overflowing Tuesday and last nights, and the advance sale is very large. The phrase, "by special arrangement," which follows Mr. Kelcey's name on the programme has proved a mystery to the general public. When a leading actor is asked to play a part that is not leading, and consents, the manager always prints "by special arrangement" after his name, as a concession to his dignity and a warning to the audiences that he has consented to do something that could not have been demanded of him. Mr. Kelcey is not playing the leading part in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and hence the words appear after his name.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—A professional matinée in honor of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was planned for next week at the Irving Place Theatre, as the great French tradegienne had mentioned a desire to attend a performance of Manager Conried's excellent German stock company, as well as to see the production of the new Sudermann play, "Das Glueck im Winkel," (Happiness in a Corner.) On account of the many matinées of Mme. Bernhardt, however, as well as on account of the numerous rehearsals for "Countess Guckl," which will have its first production in German at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday, Manager Conried is compelled to postpone the professional matinée till Mme. Bernhardt's return later in the season, but he has extended to her an invitation to attend the dress rehearsal of "Countess Guckl" on Thursday, which she has graciously accepted.

—THE YOUNGEST LEADING WOMAN.—Maud Adams has arranged with Charles Frohman to continue as leading woman of the John Drew company next season. This will be the fifth year of her occupancy of that position. Miss Adams is the youngest leading woman in this country. Though she has been four years with Mr. Drew and was before that a member of the Charles Frohman stock company, she is only twenty-two years old. She made her first appearance on the stage when but a year old, as the baby, in "Hearts of Oak," at the Baldwin Theatre, in San Francisco. Her mother, who has been an actress all her life, has always been attached to the same company with Maud, as she is now. Miss Adams was born in Salt Lake City.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Albert Bial, manager of Koster & Bial's, has been entertaining managers of London music halls this week, who are over here to secure attractions for English houses. Before Koster & Bial's was started English managers would have laughed at the idea of coming to America for stars, but the condition is changed now. Next Monday evening Mr. Bial will again present the living pictures, and he has prepared three elaborate new studies in addition to the other favorites. The clown seal Marguerite has introduced a new drum solo, which Prof. Woodward claims is original with the seal. Cinquevalli, the Craggs, and the Martinettis in "Robert Macaire" are some of the other leading features.

—"MARRIAGE."—"Marriage," the play to be produced at the Empire Theatre next Monday night, is the first piece written by Brandon Thomas since "Charley's Aunt." It is a comedy of a much higher order than the farce. Mr. Thomas came here originally with Rosina Vokes, and appeared as the heavy swell in "A Pantomime Rehearsal." Ariel Barney is now in London trying to secure a light comedy company, with Brandon Thomas and Weedon Grossmith at the head, to come here next season. Mr. Thomas, with Clement Scott, recently produced a melodrama in London, which was a success, and "Charley's Aunt" is still running at the London Globe Theatre.

—PLANS OF THE HOLLAND BROTHERS.—E. M. and Joseph Holland will remain at the Garrick Theatre, one week more, and their season's engagement to Richard Mansfield will close in six weeks. Then they will go to support Joseph Jefferson in his star cast in "The Rivals." Early in September they will begin a tour at the Fifth Avenue Theatre here, under the direction of the American Theatrical Syndicate, in a new play, though they have secured from Richard Mansfield, the owner, the right to present "A Social Highwayman" next season.

—MILLOCKER'S NEW OPERA.—The revival of "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians at the Broadway Theatre is attracting large audiences. Personal receptions are given each artist. Indications point to a successful engagement with this presentation. A translation of the libretto of the new Millocker opera has been received by the Bostonians, and a rehearsal of the score will be made to-day. This opera will probably be produced this season.

—MODJESKA IMPROVING.—Mme. Modjeska has been taken from Cincinnati to Chicago, where she is now resting and gradually recovering her health. Her doctors say that her case has been greatly exaggerated, and that she will be able to resume her tour, though they have not yet fixed any date for her to do so. Count Bozenta, her husband, says she will probably be able to act again by March 1.

—E. S. WILLARD'S NEW PLAY.—E. S. Willard, who is coming to the Garden Theatre next season, will produce Henry Arthur Jones's new play in this country, if it is not completed in time for production this season in London, which it will not be. Mr. Willard has the call on the next Jones play, and nobody can take it from him.

—STAR THEATRE.—Contracts have been signed by Walter Sanford, manager of the Star Theatre, and Jacob Litt, under the terms of which "The War of Wealth" will run through the season at the Star. The play is well cast and acted, and full of stirring scenes.

—LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MATINEES.—All the theatres which gave holiday matinées yesterday, attracted good audiences. The day was a fine one for matinée goers, and was taken full advantage of.

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ARIZONA MUST STAY OUT

No More Silver Men Wanted in the United States Senate.

OKLAHOMA AND NEW-MEXICO SUFFER

The House Territories Committee Decides Against the Statehood Claims of the Territories by a Close Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Notwithstanding the veil of secrecy with which the House Territories Committee surrounded its meeting this morning, the fact is known that a vote was taken on the Arizona Statehood bill, and that the measure was defeated by 6 to 5. The six gentlemen who voted in the opposition were Messrs. Hadley, (Rep., Ill.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Taft, (Rep., Ohio,) Lowe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) and Owens, (Dem., Ky.)

The affirmative vote was cast by the Chairman, Mr. Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Avery, (Rep., Mich.,) Turner, (Dem., Va.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas.) The absentees were Harris, (Rep., Ohio,) and Lefevre, (Rep., N. Y.)

After some discussion it was agreed that if Messrs. Harris and Lefevre unitedly desire a reconsideration of the vote, their request will be granted. It was learned after the committee adjourned that Mr. Lefevre is satisfied with the defeat of the bill, and that he will not ask for a reconsideration. It is also stated that Mr. Harris, had he been present, would have opposed the measure.

The significance of this vote will be better understood when it is remembered that the opposition to the admission of Arizona is based on the objection that the granting of Statehood would increase the number of free-silver advocates in the Senate, and this was the primary cause of the defeat of the bill. It is also regarded as an indication of the sentiment of the committee with reference to the New-Mexico and Oklahoma bills, the passage of which, in addition to the Arizona bill, would add six new Senators to the list of free-coinage men in that body.

THE SENATE'S ENJOYABLE TIME.

Lincoln's Birthday Not Made a Holiday—A Bond Inquiry Asked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate had a good time with itself to-day. It passed a bill authorizing the first steps in the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, from Washington City to Arlington, the bridge to cost $700,000, and to begin at the foot of New-York Avenue.

It came very near passing a bill to make Feb. 12 a National holiday, to celebrate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, but Senator Hawley, who had possibly been moved by the proposition of Senator Hill to treat Jackson's birthday in the same manner, protested that the tendency to make too many holidays prevailed, and the bill went over for further consideration.

In the course of a discussion about a pending measure, Senator Vest gave the comforting assurance that the capital never would be moved to St. Louis; that the people of that city had never fully expected that it would be, and that Washington would be "the eternal capital of an eternal Republic."

The Tariff bill did not come up, as had been promised. Neither did the Republicans undertake to elect the caucus candidates for officers of the Senate. That performance is postponed until the days shall be longer.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Vest, Dem., Mo.,) and was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for a statement as to recent changes ordered by him in the quarantine lines established in relation to the transportation of cattle from Texas and other Southwestern States, and as to the reasons therefor.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) and went over until to-morrow, for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to inquire into and report upon all the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1894, 1895, and 1896.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a large mass of details in relation to the Union Pacific, the Sioux City Pacific, and the Kansas Pacific Railroads. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) submitted to Mr. Allen that his resolution called for statements which the Secretary of the Interior could not possibly supply—such as the names of stockholders and bondholders, and the amounts of stock and bonds held by them. The resolution went over under the rule.

The Urgency Deficiency bill was taken up. The committee amendment appropriating $230,500 for fees and expenses of the United States Marshals and deputies provoked a discussion, in which the whole fee system was denounced as not only an outrage, but a standing disgrace to Congress for allowing it to exist. The Indian Territory was particularly specified as the very worst judicial district in respect of arrests being made for the mere sake of fees. It was said by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) that the judicial expenses of that district were greater than those of the Southern District of New-York, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) suggested that the fact that two Democratic ex-Congressmen (Springer and Kilgore) were Judges there had something to do with it. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) took part in the discussion, and, having used the word "imbecility" in the matter, provoked a laugh by explaining that he did not mean to apply that expression to the Senator from New-Hampshire.

The bill went over without final action.

THE BERING SEA TREATY.

Some Slight Amendments Will Be Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In executive session yesterday the treaty between this Government and Great Britain for the settlement of the claims growing out of alleged Bering Sea seal fishery seizures was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The convention was considered this morning by the committee but no conclusion was reached, the time being consumed by Senator Morgan, who made an elaborate statement to the committee of his views on the subject and its relation to the finding of the court of arbitration held in Paris.

The convention is signed on behalf of the United States by Secretary of State Olney, and on behalf of Great Britain by Ambassador Pauncefote.

It provides for the appointment of one Commissioner by each Government; if these two cannot reach a conclusion, then an umpire, or third Commissioner, is to be selected. If the two Governments cannot agree upon this umpire, the convention stipulates that he shall be named by the President of the Swiss Republic. Whatever may be agreed to by these Commissioners is to be binding upon the two Governments parties to the treaty.

The text of the convention is unsatisfactory to the committee in one particular, at least, and will be amended. It provides for the filing of claims of the subjects of Great Britain against the United States for alleged illegal seizures, and ignores the possible existence of any claims by citizens of the United States against the Dominion of Canada or Great Britain. The amendment will correct this oversight.

This treaty is the outgrowth of the finding of the Paris Tribunal. That high court of arbitration refused to consider the question of damages, but left that to the future determination of the two Governments. Great Britain subsequently claimed a specific amount, and an Executive communication to the last Congress urged the appropriation of a lump sum of $425,000 to pay these claims. The Senate, however, chiefly through the influence of Senator Morgan, refused to allow the appropriation, his contention being that the passage of such a bill was equivalent to an admission that the Paris award had included the subject of damages. It was then held that the only way the question of damages could be settled was by a separate investigation. The legality of the claims then presented to this Government was denied.

The convention brings the matter before the Senate in what is held by the committee to be the only proper manner, and it is said there will be but little delay in making a report to the Senate in favor of the treaty after it has been so amended as to protect the rights of the United States equally with those of Great Britain.

SENATE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

A Determination Reached to Oppose the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At a caucus of Democratic Senators this afternoon it was decided to unanimously indorse the resolution that will be called up in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Sherman, selecting Alonzo Stewart of Iowa as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, and amended by Mr. Gorman to include the selection of Bernard Layton of Ohio (Dem.) as Acting Assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Layton is the present incumbent.

After this was done and the caucus was on the eve of adjourning, Mr. Hill suggested that it would be advisable to consider what should be the policy of the party when the tariff bill was called up by Mr. Morrill in accordance with the notice he gave, and which he will carry into effect as soon as the urgent deficiency bill is out of the way. No conclusion on this point was reached, but another caucus will be held when the Republicans have matured their plans.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Vilas, Pugh, and Hill, while others engaged in the discussion informally. The consensus of opinion was that the Democrats should oppose the tariff bill to the end and protest against its passage.

If the temper of the Democrats may be taken as a basis upon which to form a judgment, they will not agree to any arrangement whereby an early vote may be taken on this bill. On the contrary, it will be postponed as long as possible, and its ultimate defeat sought by the interposition of various amendments, thus seeking to attack successfully the Republican caucus agreement that no amendments shall be made to the bill.

The subject of silver and the silver substitute now a part of the bill, was not touched upon. Senators present evidently looking upon the silver question as one to be tabooed in a caucus where the purpose was to bring about thorough harmony. Mr. Lindsay's sugar amendment, and various others, were mentioned, but no expressions of opinion as to the respective merits of any of them were given. The caucus, so far as the tariff was concerned, was totally without result.

Patent Law Amendments Urged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Patents to-day heard Edmund Wetmore of New-York and F. P. Fish of Boston, representing the National Bar Association, in support of certain amendments to the patent laws recommended by the Bar Association. They did not advocate any sweeping measures of intended reform. They pointed out some peculiar defects in the present laws, which could be cured by simple amendments. These changes, though simple, they thought, would strengthen the law, and they could see no objection to the proposed changes.

To Prevent Inter-State Gambling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts introduced in the House to-day a bill to prevent State anti-gambling laws from nullification through inter-State gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise. To accomplish this object, the measure extends to such gambling the penalties provided for inter-State gambling by mail or express, which provides as a punishment for such offenses fine and imprisonment.

To Redeem Bank Notes in Coin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) to-day introduced in the Senate a bill which provides that after July 1, 1896, all banknotes issued by National banking associations shall be redeemed in coin when presented for redemption to the banks issuing them, and any such bank failing to redeem its notes on presentation is to be dissolved.

Clergymen and Caucuses.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

If correctly reported by a local paper, that was rather an ill-considered remark made by a Saco clergyman Sunday, who said, "I should like to go to a caucus. I have never yet been to one, nor have I been invited. The time will come when they will come to us and ask whom we want nominated." The citizenship that waits for an invitation before attending primaries is generally considered as open to suspicion; but what of that which also implies that a request to dictate nominations is also desired

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BERTILLON SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Police Commissioner Andrews Speaks in Its Favor Before the Medico-Legal Society—Report from Chicago.

At the monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, held at Morello's, in West Twenty-ninth Street, last night, the Bertillon system of identifying criminals was discussed.

Police Commissioner A. D. Andrews was the first speaker.

"My knowledge of the Bertillon method of identifying criminals," he said, "is something like the New-Englander's knowledge of Paris

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ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—In the Heart of the Storm—Special Matinee.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Carmen—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachtasyl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Robert Macaire; Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	22	22	24
6 A. M.	20	20	23
9 A. M.	22	22	24
12 M.	31	24	27
4 P. M.	29	31	30
6 P. M.	29	29	30
9 P. M.	29	28	28
12 P. M.	27	26	27

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 26.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 25.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 26.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudiness, followed by Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CREATING OPPOSITION TO GREATER NEW-YORK.

PLATT and his spokesmen at Albany, in assuming that the "boss" will determine the legislation of the session on the Greater New-York question, have protested that he is not seeking political or partisan advantage in that matter. It has been said in his behalf that he believes that consolidation would be a great benefit to New-York and Brooklyn, that the creation of the metropolitan city would redound to the credit of this Legislature and to his glory as the guide of its action, and that he wishes to crown his career by being instrumental in bringing about this achievement. It has even been said that the proposition to follow the passage of the simple Consolidation act with other measures establishing at once the metropolitan Departments of Police, Fire, and Health is not intended at all for the purpose of grasping offices or power, but as an important and practicable step toward effecting a speedy accomplishment of the ultimate purpose in accordance with the commission's plan of gradual consolidation.

In view of Mr. PLATT's known methods and motives in all his interference in public affairs, little credence is given to these asseverations of public-spirited purpose by those most in favor of effecting the consolidation in the speediest way consistent with a proper safeguard of the interests involved. But admitting the object to be only to facilitate and accelerate consolidation, with a due regard for the security of all rights and interests and with no reference to party or personal advantage, the proposed course would still be a mistaken one, because it is calculated to create opposition and threatens the whole movement with present defeat. It would be sufficient for the credit of this Legislature to take the initial step of declaring the consolidation and providing the means to give it effect hereafter.

Apart from the resentment of PLATT's assuming to control the legislation and the suspicion of his purposes, there is a general conviction that hasty methods are perilous. Every measure that concerns the government of the future metropolis should be the result of thorough consideration and careful preparation, with no ground for suspecting partisan purpose. The avowed designs of the Lexow joint sub-committee have given the opponents of consolidation great encouragement, and have led them to claim that even the bill introduced in the Senate at the beginning of the session is a Platt measure. In point of fact, it was prepared and recommended by the Consolidation Commission, of which ANDREW H. GREEN is the President. It ought to have been promptly passed, and the matter should then have been left in the hands of the commission until it was ready to make its first report.

Besides declaring the consolidation, to take effect Jan. 1, 1898, this bill merely gives the commission power to make the necessary investigations and to prepare and report from time to time for legislative consideration the measures required for the gradual establishment of a unified administration of the Greater New-York. The one condition laid down is that provision shall be made "for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation" for the enlarged municipality. That removes the only rational ground of the opposition made by Brooklyn politicians and office holders, and the fact that no charter legislation is contemplated until it shall be recommended by the commission leaves nothing to be submitted to a vote by this Legislature. Until legislation recommended by the commission should be acted upon, all local administrative powers and methods would remain unchanged, and even the section of the bill relating to counties only guards against any presumed effect of this measure itself and in no way precludes the commission from providing for a merging of counties at the proper time if deemed advisable.

The fact is that the Commission bill is in itself a judicious measure, leaving all preparation of charter legislation to the commission, with adequate powers, and all actual legislation to the future, after due preparation shall have been made. Opposition to that bill alone would have been impotent, but PLATT's schemes have made it formidable. If consolidation is defeated at this session, he will be responsible, and that will be added to the indictment against him as a public enemy of the City of New-York.

"SPIES" AND DETECTIVES.

We doubt whether the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BUTTS "to discourage the employment of spies and informers in the administration of justice" is desirable legislation, but Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT's denunciation of it does not seem to be quite justified. He speaks of it as intended to prevent the employment of detectives and speaks of the necessity of their methods in order to reach certain classes of offenders.

He ignores the actual provisions of the bill, which contains only half a dozen lines, and most of what he says in his letter to the Corporation Counsel is quite irrelevant. The bill consists of this one sentence: "Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining evidence to establish the commission of a criminal offense, shall directly or indirectly procure, encourage, solicit, advise, or counsel any person to do or commit any act with intent to induce another person to commit a criminal offense against the laws of this State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

This would not require the obtaining of evidence "by policemen in uniform." It would not interfere with the employment of detectives in any guise or disguise or with their methods of getting evidence themselves. The only practice which it prohibits is that of getting other persons to induce somebody to commit a criminal offense as a means of obtaining evidence of its commission. This is what is meant as the "spy system," and it is quite different from the police detective system.

The practice of hiring or procuring persons not in the police service to induce somebody else to violate law for the purpose of getting evidence against him is rather dubious and obviously liable to abuse. No doubt the extent to which it has been used under the present Police Board has been exaggerated, and the stories of its abuse are mostly fictitious. Nobody who does not violate law has anything to fear from it, and there appears to be no sufficient reason for passing the Butts bill, whose purpose is open to suspicion. Still, the question is not exactly what it would appear to be to one reading Mr. ROOSEVELT's letter without reading the bill itself.

ARBITRATION IN PARLIAMENT.

The most interesting feature of the discussion on the Venezuelan question in the British Parliament was the variety of reference made to the general question of arbitration. This is obviously of more lasting importance than what is likely to be the course of the immediate question toward the settlement that now seems practically assured. Lord ROSEBERY, still the titular leader of the Liberals, declared that one thing "might be heartily welcomed as the outcome of the difficulty with the United States—the serious movement on both sides in favor of permanent machinery by which questions referable to arbitration could be dealt with without loss of dignity or impairment of the sovereign rights of either." Mr. BALFOUR was equally emphatic and even more unrestrained in his expression. He said: "I can only add that I shall rejoice—that the country and the public opinion of the world will rejoice—if out of this toil shall spring the good fruit of a general system of arbitration. If that shall be the result of these controversies, I shall feel that all the evil done will have been more than compensated for, and that a permanent guarantee of the good-will of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic will have been obtained for all time."

On the other hand, Lord SALISBURY was much more guarded than either his colleague, Mr. BALFOUR, or his chief opponent, Lord ROSEBERY. He agreed that the mutual development of the desire for arbitration was satisfactory, but he thought it impossible to adopt arbitration unrestricted as to subject matter and conditions. Nevertheless, between the extremes of handing everything to arbitration and the former practice of using too little, he fully believed there was a middle term which would effectually diminish the chances of conflict about difference of opinion. The explanation of this difference of tone lies probably in the age and temper of the men. Lord SALISBURY is older and much more settled in his mode of looking at things than either Lord ROSEBERY or Mr. BALFOUR. He lacks the buoyancy, verging on levity, of the former, and he is quite destitute of the passionate—though fleeting—zeal of the latter for intellectual speculation. Lord ROSEBERY is quite capable of the most lofty flight of generalization, taking in the future of a half dozen countries, when his real purpose is simply a telling point against an adversary in politics. Mr. BALFOUR fairly revels in abstraction for its own sake, and cannot resist the temptation of going to the furthest limit apparently to see what lies beyond, and is only called back by the restrictions of party responsibility. This was what he did with bimetallism, and we believe he is still a little sore at the solid "City" men who caught his coat tails and rudely brought him to solid ground.

In reality, the position of Lord SALISBURY is the only one tenable. A "permanent machinery" is indeed conceivable for such arbitration as may be found practicable, but it is doubtful if it is preferable. And "a general system of arbitration"—the term used by Mr. BALFOUR—can hardly be seriously considered. It is a figment of the imagination. It is symmetrical and brilliant—but so is a soap bubble, and the latter is hardly more substantial than the former. It might even prove dangerous, tending to relieve those charged with the affairs of government of the sense of responsibility, of the fear that any specific step may lead to an open rupture. If they feel that, no matter how rash or violent or irritating they may be, there is always the check of arbitration provided in advance, they may be less prudent and candid and respectful of the rights of others. An agreement by any two nations always to refer their differences, no matter of what character, to arbitration, would be simply an empty declaration, for the reason that it could not possibly be enforced should either refuse to carry it out, except by that resort to force which it is intended to prevent. And it is quite conceivable that a bond of this nature, so stringent and artificial as it necessarily must be, might breed irritation and tend to greater strain than would have arisen without it. Certainly everything that can be done to secure a peaceful solution of all difficulties should be done, but it is much too complex a problem to be provided for by any simple and hard and fast plan.

THE NEW HOLIDAY.

It was rather characteristic of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in his capacity of philosopher and sociologist, that his chief complaint of the Church of Rome was that the saints on its calendar were so numerous, and converted so large a part of the year into holidays, as too much to diminish the productivity of the human species. It was equally in character for him, in his capacity of "a great advertiser," to relate with complacency how he had increased the number of Catholic holidays by prevailing upon the Pope to assign a "day," being his own birthday, to his own name saint, NABULIONE, an obscure holy man of the third class, who had not theretofore been regarded as worthy of a day.

But at least the Emperor was so far right that a "holiday of obligation" should not be lightly established, and that other things should be considered before establishing it than the memorableness of the persons or events it is meant to commemorate. Nobody will dispute the memorableness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but other considerations properly enter into the discussion of the proposition to make his birthday a legal holiday. These considerations do not seem to have been sufficiently kept in view by the Legislature of this State. One of them is the feasibleness of bringing about a general public celebration of the holiday. Of this in the case of the Twelfth of February there is no real hope. The birthday of LINCOLN is unfortunately only ten days away from that of WASHINGTON, which has never been so extensively celebrated as the Fourth of July or the Thirtieth of May, largely because the season is unpropitious for any out-of-door celebrations. Independence Day and Decoration Day are our true National holidays, and they are enough for patriotic purposes. It is not in the least desirable to establish a new National holiday which will not be nationally observed. The effect can only be to obstruct business without promoting pleasure. Independence Day, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and WASHINGTON's Birthday are really National holidays, and are really observed as such. Labor Day is nothing but a monument of demagogy, and that it has been established as a holiday in more than thirty States shows merely the force and extent of demagogy. LEE's Birthday is a legal holiday in four Southern States, and that of JEFFERSON DAVIS in one. Only five States, including our own, have concurred in recognizing LINCOLN's Birthday as a legal holiday. It is not likely that many more will concur. Wherefore it is rather desirable that the Legislature should undo its unconsidered action than that it should insist upon maintaining a legal holiday, with no more valuable public result than the enlarging of the leisure of bank clerks within its borders.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

It is some months since a famous and ancient house of carriage makers succumbed to the lack of demand for equipages drawn by horses and disappeared into insolvency. The moral that could be drawn from that failure becomes still more obvious when pointed by the failures, announced within a few days of each other, of the oldest and one of the most popular and fashionable of the riding schools of New-York and of the most extensive horse market in the city or the country, or possibly in the world.

Of course, "bad business" may bring about insolvency in any line of human activity, and these past three or four years have been very discouraging years for the purveyors of luxuries. Equitation is a luxury in the modern world, except when it may be regarded as a sanitary measure taken under a physician's prescription, and it seems that it does not in that aspect meet any want that cannot be equally met, at a much smaller expense, by the bicycle.

The failure of DICKEL's might thus be considered as an incident of the hard times. But the failure of DAHLMAN cannot be regarded in the same light. It is true that whoever insisted upon it might have paid thousands to DAHLMAN for a single horse, and that a horse which costs thousands must be regarded either as a gambling implement or an article of luxury. But the bulk of DAHLMAN's business was not by any means in the horse as an article of luxury, but in the horse as an article of necessity. It was not in "fancy horses," but in staple horses, that he mainly dealt. DAHLMAN's failure therefore means that the horse is by no means that prime necessity which he formerly was, and that mankind can get on with fewer of him than it could before the cable, the trolley, and the delivery tricycle came in to contract the horse's sphere of usefulness.

His sphere of pleasure-giving had already been contracted by the bicycle, and all his spheres are threatened with shrinkage by the introduction of the self-propelled vehicle which has scarcely yet begun to affect his position in society. But it is a foolish horse which refuses to recognize the signs of the times and to prepare himself for that extinction which a fatigued humanity, fatigued with his liability to illness and his tendency to eat his head off, is prepared to welcome.

CANNED SPEECHES.

We take some pleasure in directing the attention of Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. QUAY to an infant industry that has hitherto escaped their fostering care, for which not the slightest provision has been made in the bill which Mr. DINGLEY had put through the House and which Mr. QUAY appears to be anxious to extract from the possession of the silver zealots of the Senate.

There is in the West, and in the State of which MCKINLEY and that benignant wool farmer Judge LAWRENCE are distinguished citizens, an overlooked factory for the production of aids to all persons who have been so unfortunate as to have been deprived of early educational advantages. This establishment has invaded the State of New-York with its productions, attracted, perhaps, by the quality of the published efforts of Sons of Ohio who have been naturalized in the Empire State, and is, perhaps naturally, soliciting the patronage of the East by offering wares at rates that may be properly described as cheaper than dirt and that defy anything but pauper competition.

The Ohioan or the New-Yorker who is not educated or gifted may, by the aid of this Ohio concern, if moved by a desire to shine as a scholar, a debater, an essayist, or a political speaker, or even as a preacher, expect to rise to immediate prominence, and possibly attract attention as a "dark horse," by a very moderate expenditure of money. For from 50 cents to $25 it will send you, if you are inclined to shine as a preacher, a sermon, although it will not guarantee the originality or effectiveness of the low-priced sermons. High-school orations are higher in price, being quoted at from $3 to $8. For college essays, orations, and debates the moderate charge of from $3 to $15 is made. Lectures range from $10 to $50, and political speeches on any topic or for any cause will be turned out at from $10 to $30.

The possession of the circular of the enterprising Ohio firm that has invaded our market with the offer of its wares arouses the suspicion that the factory has produced some of the speeches heard in the present session of the Congress. The circular does not say that the political speeches turned out by the Ohio factory are put up in cans, hermetically sealed and warranted to be fresh when used.

If it be not too late to secure from Mr. DINGLEY the recognition for this industry that it must deserve under any well-constructed protective system, might we not suggest that to assure to the manufacturers the advantage to which they should be entitled a line be added to the Revenue bill providing that the users of the essays, orations, sermons, and political speeches from the establishment that is soliciting the patronage of our schools and politicians shall be required to announce, when using the output of the concern, that the sermon, essay, or speech is "from Ohio"? The Ohio speech or essay of the canned variety would then win at once the reputation that it deserves, and the competition of the "effete East" would be destroyed or stimulated to a degree that would at least tend to wholesome development.

Gen. WEYLER cannot understand why the people of Cuba still sympathize with rebel leaders who are setting fire daily to the fields of growing cane. Somebody ought to tell him that the destruction of a single crop can be more easily endured than the confiscation, year after year, by alien thieves disguised as taxgatherers, of the profits derived from industry of every kind.

Whatever action the Republicans and the free-silver maniacs in Congress may take in regard to the Seed Distribution bill, the people of this country will continue to believe, just as they believe now, that the Secretary of Agriculture has pursued in this matter a course as wise as it was courageous, and that Senator VEST's vaporings have resulted simply in making even more apparent than before the good reasons that exist for regarding Mr. MORTON with admiration and confidence. Cattle kings, milling magnates, and important persons of half a dozen other brands have raised loud cries against the Secretary at divers times, but on each of these occasions he reduced them to eloquent silence by a skillful application of facts. He has sense and humor, two qualities of about equal value for a public man, and, combined, they render the fortunate possessor exceedingly dangerous—to foes with neither.

A notable characteristic of the Queen's speech to Parliament was the scarcity in it of first person pronouns, and of those phrases like "my empire," "my army," and "my people," with which, in years past, such messages have always been thickly peppered. Of course everybody knew what these expressions meant, and they were amusing rather than harmful or offensive, but for all that the change is a pleasant one, showing, as it does, both an improvement in literary style and an inclination on the part of Government officials to recognize in words as well as acts the existing state of affairs.

Warren County is a good ways from New-York—so far that perhaps not quite all New-Yorkers could tell, off hand, in just which of the State's remoter sections it lies. Elevated railroad attorneys know everything, however, so, when one of them was looking for a statesman who would introduce in the Assembly a bill legalizing the use of cheap kerosene in the cars of that corporation, it was quite natural that he should cast his eyes toward the shores of Sodus Bay. And he found the statesman in the person of Mr. TAYLOR J. ELDRIDGE, Warren County's single contribution to our legislative body. Of course Mr. ELDRIDGE was easily persuaded to do a little favor for his metropolitan friend. It wouldn't cost him a vote to father this or any other measure that threatened injury only to New-York City, so why should he hesitate? He didn't; he marked the bill "By request," and dropped it into the box. The attorney will do the rest, and, if all goes well, the malignant newspapers that have been howling just because the elevated road saved money by imperiling the lives and ruining the eyesight of its passengers will soon be deprived of their silly argument that this particular form of economy is illegal as well as criminal. It's only what they deserve. The Manhattan Company would have been quite content with the existing situation, and would have gone on calmly committing innumerable misdemeanors every day, if meddlesome reporters and editors hadn't insisted on calling attention to this trifling irregularity, and thus exciting hostility among a useful but thoughtless public, which is only too ready to imagine that its rights do not begin and end with the purchase of pink tickets.

MEETING OF THE AUTHORS' GUILD

A Proposition to Establish a Publishing Company—Lower Rates for Manuscript Desired.

More than a hundred members of the American Authors' Guild attended the regular monthly meeting of that society in the Windsor Hotel last night.

Most of the evening was devoted to the discussion of routine business, an amendment to the rules, the establishment of a relief fund, and the forming of an authors' publishing company. The latter project is in a fair way to succeed.

The guild proposes to form a mutual corporation, to be named the Associated Authors' Publishing Company, with a capital of $50,000, for the purpose of furnishing members of the guild and authors who are eligible for membership with a trustworthy medium for the publication of their work after approval. Many of the members have already signified their desire to subscribe for stock in the company.

A proposition to amend the constitution of the guild so that each candidate for membership shall in the future bear the scrutiny of a committee of three, to be appointed by the Board of Managers, and shall fail of election unless he receive a two-thirds vote, was laid on the table.

Resolutions recommending the speedy passage of a bill now in the Legislature looking to a new postal rate on authors' manuscripts, which shall be equivalent to the publishers' rate on the same matter, was adopted. The desired rate is 1 cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

Many persons prominent in the literary world enjoyed a dinner after the business of the meeting was over, and among them were Gen. James G. Wilson, who presided; Gen. D. B. Sickels, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, E. A. Greeley, Mrs. May W. Emerson, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. James R. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison; Edward Curtis, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Gen. Custer, B. P. Emery, William M. Clemens, Dr. E. O. Flagg, Dr. Newton Maynard, Dr. Thomas Dunn, Thomas D. English, and Charles B. Todd.

TO CONSOLIDATE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

An Indorsement of the Suggestion to Gather Patriotic and Historical Societies Under One Roof.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read with a great deal of interest your very valuable suggestions in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES relating to our historical societies, and there is no doubt there is no social symptom so marked or gratifying as the interest that is reviving in New-York of the past. This revival is noticeable more or less all over the country, but it has attained a remarkable development in this city. We have in the neighborhood of twenty or more patriotic societies in this city, and I have inclosed a list of most of them. I have often thought of the necessity of consolidation of patriotic societies under one roof, which I hope can be brought about through the suggestions as published in to-day's TIMES. There is no doubt that these societies are in their infancy, and it is only a matter of time when the Four Hundred will be nowhere unless a member of one or more of these patriotic societies. People who do not know who their grandfathers were a few years ago, now regard it a great privilege to be on the roll of membership. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are now offering special prizes in our schools all over the country, and our children are being reared with a knowledge of the past. The Washington Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution state that the objects of this society are:

First, the acquisition of knowledge of American history, so that we may understand and love our country better, and then any patriotic work that will help us to that end, keeping a constant endeavor to influence all other children and youths to the same purpose. To help to save the places made by the American men and women who forwarded American independence; to find out and honor the lives of children and youths of the colonies and of the American Revolution; to promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries; to place a copy of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic documents in every place appropriate for them; to hold our American flag sacred above every other flag on the earth; to love, uphold, and extend the institutions of American liberty and patriotism, and the principles that made and saved our country.

Your plan to supply this need through the oldest of all the societies, the Historical Society of the City of New-York, is the most feasible, as they have the ground, and a suitable building could be erected, so that all societies could have offices and large meeting rooms on the top floor. These rooms could be so situated that they would not interfere with the Historical Society in its grand work. I hope you will continue to agitate this movement, and there should be a meeting representing all the societies, and steps should be taken to carry out this grand idea.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

NEW-YORK, Feb., 11, 1896.

The Iniquitous Raines Bill.

New-York Correspondence of The Philadelphia Ledger.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is fighting the Raines Liquor bill with all its power of argument and influence. No other newspaper has done so much to marshal the public opinion of the city against this measure. In a strong leader to-day it states the arguments against the Raines bill so clearly that, from the standpoint of municipal interests, there seems to be no escape from its logic. But the country has a majority in the Legislature, and the city has never met with equitable treatment in a question of taxation, and probably will not in this instance. The Raines bill, says THE TIMES, is a measure of taxation, and "is intended to extract the bulk of the State revenue from the liquor tax from the cities, to the relief of the rural taxpayers. Representatives of the country districts are seeking an increase of appropriations for such purposes as accrue directly to their benefit alone, without increasing their rate of taxation. This city maintains all its own educational institutions, including a costly normal college, and it contributes to the State School Fund vastly more than it derives from it. It builds all the National Guard armories within its limits at its own expense. But normal schools and armories in other parts of the State are built at the State's expense, and this city pays about 45 per cent. of the cost in its regular State taxes. This bill proposes to draw an additional revenue of about $2,000,000 a year from this and other large cities for the exclusive benefit of the rest of the State. If the passage of the Raines bill is made a party question, it will label as Republican policy the direct robbery of the cities for the pecuniary benefit of the rural counties."

Leser—Agnus.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Miss Emily Annett Agnus, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, was married this evening to Oscar Leser of Philadelphia. Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was handsomely dressed in palms, lilies, and cut flowers, and was thronged with friends of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell performed the ceremony.

Miss Agnus was gowned in white satin and duchesse lace. She entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. Her sister, Miss Elise Agnus, was maid of honor. The ushers were Messrs. C. C. F. Swarz and Joseph Oudin of New-York, Robert Bradford and Joseph Thomas of Philadelphia, and Hazeltine Basshor and William Thomas of Baltimore. After a pretty reception at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Leser departed on an extended bridal tour.

Over $10,000 for Postage Stamps.

The collection of postage stamps of the Leeward Islands, belonging to Emil Vatable of this city, was sold last night by R. F. Albrecht of 90 Nassau Street, at auction. These stamps are known as "fashionable," and three-quarters of those purchased go to Great Britain. The total of the sale, containing 607 lots, realized $10,285. Several sheets of St. Christopher sixpenny stamps, containing twenty each, sold for $800 a sheet. The sale was held at the rooms of the Philatelic Society, 81 Ann Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TWO WEDDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Beverly Read and Lillian Money, and Elise Corbell and Samuel Ficklen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A pretty wedding to-night at Epiphany Church was that of Miss Lillian Givin Money, daughter of Senator-elect Money of Minnesota, to Beverly Allan Read of Texas. The Rev. Dr. McKim officiated. Miss Mabel Clare Money was maid of honor, and Charles F. Crisp was best man.

The bride wore an imported dress of white satin, trimmed with pearl passementerie and white ostrich plumes, and her tulle veil was caught by a diamond sunburst. The maid of honor wore pink and white satin, and mousseline de soie. After the wedding and a small reception Mr. and Mrs. Read started on a Northern trip. They will reside at Corpus Christi.

Another pretty wedding to-night was that of Miss Elise Davette Corbell and Samuel P. Ficklen. The bride had twelve bridesmaids, all school friends, and all the same age as herself—eighteen. Richard P. Camden of New-York was among the groomsmen. The bride wore peach-blossom satin, tulle veil the same shade, and the dozen bridesmaid were in white, with short tulle veils and orange blossoms. The bride's flowers—peach blossoms—and the orange blossoms were sent from the South by friends.

Schenck—Baker.

Miss Anna Louise Baker, daughter of the late Edmund Stanford Baker, was married last night at 8 o'clock to Edwin Saxton Schenck in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, William Philips Baker, wore a gown of white satin, the skirt and bodice being elaborately trimmed with point lace. The veil of tulle was secured to the coiffure with a coronet of orange blossoms.

Charles M. Kamp of Brooklyn acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Dodd, Miss Helen Bronson, Miss Isabelle Kopper, and Miss Cora Van Norden. The ushers were Howard McWilliams, William H. Boocock, and Henry V. Youngman of Brooklyn, Irving C. Gaylord, Louis C. Dodd, and Philip W. Kopper of New-York.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, at 111 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Radford—Robinson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Miss Florence Kidder Robinson, daughter of Capt. Erastus Robinson, and Lieut. Cyrus Radford were married to-day, at noon, at St. John's, with a great throng of friends looking on. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiated. The navy officers who were groomsmen, and all the men of the bridal party, wore their uniforms.

Ensign Vogelsang, United States Navy, was best man, and Lieut. Archibald Campbell, United States Army; Lieut. Wheeler, United States Army; Capt. Murphy, United States Army; Lieut. Barnett, Ensigns Davis, and Eddie were groomsmen. Miss Hammersly of New-York was maid of honor, and Miss Radford, Miss Williams, Miss Stelwag, and Miss Barnett were bridesmaids.

The bride wore a traveling dress of gray and black cloth, trimmed with velvet, and a big brown hat, trimmed with brown plumes. The bridesmaids wore tan-colored mohair, and big black hats with Persian taffeta ribbon bows. A reception followed at Capt. Robinson's quarters, at the navy yard. The couple have gone to Florida on a honeymoon jaunt.

Guerin—Kiernan.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Miss May Kiernan, only daughter of George A. Kiernan, was married to-day to Mortimer Guerin, brother of the Rev. Lawrence J. Guerin, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, this village.

The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Church. A solemn high nuptial mass was celebrated, Father Guerin being the celebrant, Father Duerick of Brooklyn, deacon, and Father Martel of this place, sub-deacon. The acolytes were Masters Cortland and Augustus Kiernan, brothers of the bride.

The church was crowded when the bridal party arrived. The bride walked up the aisle with her father, the bridegroom awaiting her at the chancel. She wore a white satin gown, with raised flowers, and a large white hat. Miss Tessie Guerin, sister of the bridegroom, was one of the bridesmaids.

The full choir, of which Miss Kiernan was once the organist, rendered the music of the mass.

Anthony—Roe.

The marriage of Miss Laura Bosworth Chamberlain Roe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seeley Roe of 174 West Seventy-second Street, to Henry Burr Anthony of Providence, R. I., took place last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple were present at the marriage.

Edward Ely of Providence acted as best man. The bride's only attendant was Miss Aurelia Roe, who acted as bridesmaid. The ushers were Albert Chamberlain, a cousin of the bride, and Irving Roe, Alexander V. Roe, and Frank O. Roe, the bride's brothers.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Collins—Bruen.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Miss Mary A

POLICY OF GEN. WEYLER

Cubans in This City Think He Will Wage a Savage War.

THE FATE OF DR. MACEO AND OTHERS

Lives in Danger if Sent to Fernando Po—Comment on Threatened Expulsion of The New-York Times Correspondent.

The Cubans in this city were not surprised yesterday at the news that Gen. Weyler had begun his administration by summarily sending Dr. Jose Maceo and twelve other patriots to the Spanish penal colonies in Africa. They have been expecting something of that kind, and predict that the act merely marks the beginning of a reign of cruelty.

The threatened expulsion from Cuba of William F. Mannix, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was freely commented on. Fidel G. Pierra, who is the spokesman of the Cuban delegation here, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The correspondent has been telling the truth. He has been confirming what we have said here for a long time. The Spanish authorities do not like the truth, and therefore they will not tolerate him.

"The correctness of the reports of Mr. Mannix is shown by our advices. We have known that the whole eastern part of the island was practically in the hands of the Cubans, and that our Government was well organized and recognized by the people. The fairness of the reports has attracted much attention."

Speaking of the deportation of Dr. Maceo and his companions, Mr. Pierra said:

"Dr. José Maceo took a very prominent part in the last revolution. In fact, he was one of the prime movers; not a military leader, but among the civilians. Since the peace of Zanjon Dr. Maceo has lived most of the time in Cuba, and had not been molested, though the Spanish authorities took care to remove a great many of the former Cuban military leaders. Some were assassinated in their homes, others waylaid on journeys and killed, and Gen. Layte Vidal, a leader, was killed while returning from a feast with the Spanish officers.

"But the civil leaders were not molested in so great a degree. They were not feared so much. Therefore, Dr. Maceo was allowed to live there. Dr. Maceo must be nearly sixty years old now. He has not taken a prominent part in the present insurrection, but it is probable that he has shown his sympathy for the cause of the Cubans and has thus brought down on himself the displeasure of the Spanish.

"It is not certain just where these men may be sent. To Africa may mean either Fernando Po or Ceuta. To send them to Fernando Po is equivalent to sending them to their graves. The prisoners there die in about four or five months. It is an island on the coast of Africa. The climate is fearful on account of the various fevers, malarial and otherwise. It is absolutely necessary to use quinine by the spoonful. This brings on other affections, which will act as surely as the fevers would. You see, therefore, there is no escape for a man.

"In Cuba, when a man is sent to Fernando Po, his sentence is considered equivalent to one of being shot within six months. A friend of mine was there for about a week at one time during the previous revolution. He told me he could hardly realize that what he had seen was true.

"Ceuta is right opposite Gibraltar. It has a population of about 15,000 inhabitants. It is composed almost wholly of persons who have either gone as criminals or as officers of the Government. They have so combined as to form a most peculiar community. The prisoners are divided into several sections. One of them attends to the public works, another to the cleaning of the streets, and another for hiring out as servants. From the most intelligent are selected those who carry on the work of the Government offices. The climate is not bad there. The colony is the best-organized penal establishment of Spain. They have there what they have in no other, plenty of room for sleeping and ventilation.

"To the political prisoners there is sometimes given the privilege of being by themselves, but oftener they are chained with three or four others. All must carry irons, which are very heavy and make marks on the ankles that are worn for life. Sometimes ulceration is produced on both ankles. We would feel a great deal better if we knew that these prisoners were going to Ceuta, but we are afraid that Gen. Weyler's cruelty would not be satisfied with this course and that he intends to have them go to Fernando Po.

"I wish to remark that if the proclamations issued by Gen. Weyler are compared with those issued by other Spaniards under similar circumstances, the meaning of which was proved by after events to be nothing less than assassination and butchery, it will be found that they are in no way different, and it is natural, therefore, to infer that his purpose is to carry on a savage war.

"The proclamations present a terrible condition. They tell the people that there will be only two parties—the Cubans and the Spaniards—and that no neutrality will be allowed. If the Cubans attack a place, every man who does not expose himself to their bullets in defending it will be killed by the Spaniards.

"To be a Spaniard means that a man must give his money and his property as well as risk his life for the Spanish cause. The orders will apply to women as well as men. The women who do not take active part for the Spaniards will subject themselves to massacre. We have no records of some of Weyler's atrocities, like we have of the acts of others, but he is considered the worst of the butchers in the last war. He did so many cruel things that the Cubans say he was worse than all the other Generals put together."

Mr. Pierra read from a pamphlet written by Miguel Calderia, a Spaniard with the armies during the ten years' war, published in 1876. He tells of one Col. Boet, who invited a number of Cubans to a feast, had them make merry until a certain hour, and then had them massacred. Gen. Palacios, at Giguani, went to a jail where there were a number of political prisoners. He first lashed them with his tongue, then beat them with his heavy stick until he was tired, and then had them shot. In Holguin Gen. Marin, who has just left the island, had four women in prison, one with two little daughters. They were all finally delivered over to his soldiers. "You cannot print the atrocities which Gen. Weyler inflicted on the women who were suspected of being favorable to the Cuban cause. Hundreds of instances could be given, but it would be impossible to put the horror into words."

"What will be the effect of this policy?"

"If the Spaniards begin to assassinate right and left, the Cubans will have to do the same thing. They will shoot every prisoner they catch. They will not molest those who are peaceable. Heretofore, every Spanish prisoner taken has been immediately released, only his arms being taken from him. Everybody who can leave the island will do so. Of those who are left, all who sympathize with the insurgent cause and can bear arms will take the field against the Spaniards.

"I notice that Gen. Campos lately has said that a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States would be an assault on international morality, and he argues that Spain's conduct in the civil war should prevent the United States from giving recognition.

"Spain recognized the Confederacy June 17, 1861—that is, sixty-six days after the firing on Fort Sumter and thirty-four days before the battle of Bull Run. At the time Prime Minister Calderon Collantes was protesting to Minister Perry that Spain wished to do all in its power to keep down the rebellion, yet he was giving secret orders to aid the Southern States. Such orders were given to the Custom House authorities. We have had absolute proof of this. And some of us have seen privateers helped in Cuban ports in violation of neutrality. Secretary Seward recognized these things."

RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY.

Discussion to be Delayed Until After Study of Documents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is not expected that any action will be taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee with reference to the recognition of Cuban belligerency until the correspondence sent to the House yesterday shall have been printed and placed in the hands of the members.

It is desired, if a resolution looking to Cuban recognition shall come before the House, that the different members shall have a proper understanding of the situation in the island, so that the question can be more intelligently discussed.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, who is the Chairman of the sub-committee having the subject in charge, does not expect to call his committee together until next week, in order that the members, as well as other Representatives, may have time to read and digest the correspondence thoroughly before acting upon the proposition.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL.

Intolerance of Foreign Interference in South African Republic.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Government has issued a Blue Book containing the dispatches which passed among Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony; President Kruger of the South African Republic, and others in regard to the disturbances in the Transvaal.

The book contains a dispatch from Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, addressed to Sir Hercules Robinson, which announces that President Kruger, upon learning that Dr. Jameson and his followers had crossed the frontier of the Transvaal, made an appeal to the Governments of Germany and France for their intervention.

In consequence of the receipt of Sir J. A. De Wet's dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Gov. Robinson on Jan. 13 as follows:

"Great Britain will resist at all cost the interference of any foreign power in the affairs of the Transvaal. The suggestion that Germany had contemplated such a step was met in this country by an unprecedented and unanimous outburst of public feeling. Great Britain will not tolerate any change in her relations with the Transvaal."

Prior to telegraphing Great Britain's positive refusal to permit any foreign interference in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Gov. Robinson, in reply to an inquiry from President Kruger, in regard to the destination of the new flying squadron of British warships, that it was not the present intention of the Government to send the squadron into South African waters, as already three British warships had been ordered to Delagoa Bay, the rendezvous of a number of foreign war vessels.

Later, Mr. Chamberlain informed Gov. Robinson that England, while respecting the independence of the Transvaal on the subject of conventions, would maintain her position as a paramount power at all hazards.

Concerning Dr. Jameson's raid, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to Gov. Robinson, instructing him to represent to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of the Cape Colony, that Jameson had been guilty of filibustering, and to inform him that if it should be proved that the British South Africa Company was cognizant of his movements or privy thereto, the Government would be called upon to revoke the company's charter. In any event, he said, the company would have to pay an indemnity.

To this dispatch Gov. Robinson replied that he had Mr. Rhodes's declaration that Jameson had acted wholly without authority.

The Blue Book also says that Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed on Jan. 13 that the United States Government was informed that John Hays Hammond, an American citizen, had been made a prisoner, charged with treason. Mr. Chamberlain instructed Gov. Robinson to take upon behalf of Hammond and the other Americans arrested the same measures as should be taken on behalf of British subjects.

The Blue Book also contains a letter from the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, expressing the American Government's appreciation of the courtesy of the British Government toward America and her citizens.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Official Record of Events Leading to Kaiser's Telegram.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The White Book just issued by the Government shows that Germany on Jan. 1 intimated to Portugal that Germany expected to rely upon Portugal's assent to the landing of a German detachment at Delagoa Bay to protect Germany's threatened subjects.

The White Book contains the first dispatch sent by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, written in February, 1895. This letter refers to remarks made by the Earl of Kimberley, then British Foreign Minister, in regard to President Kruger's toast to the Emperor of Germany in honor of that monarch's birthday.

The German Minister in this communication declares that the material interests of Germany require that the Transvaal shall be maintained as an independent State, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1884, and that the status quo regarding the railways and the harbor of Delagoa Bay be upheld. Dr. Jameson's idea, he says, that Rhodesia was to become a federation of all the South African States, antagonized the interests of Germany.

To this Count von Hatzfeldt replied that Lord Salisbury had expressed his concurrence with Germany in her desire to maintain the status quo of the Transvaal.

Emperor William received a telegram, Dec. 30, from the Germans of Pretoria, beseeching German intervention to prevent bloodshed. Next day the German Foreign Minister wired the German consul at Pretoria authorizing him in an emergency, after consulting President Kruger, to make requisition for a landing party from the German warship See Adler as long as might be necessary. The Portuguese Government was at the same time informed that the permission of Portugal was relied upon to land a detachment of German sailors at Delagoa Bay.

Count von Hatzfeldt informed his Government Jan. 1 that he was impressed with the belief that the British Government was greatly displeased with Jameson's raid.

In conclusion the White Book contains a dispatch from the German Foreign Minister to the German Ambassador at London protesting against the attitude taken by the British press in assuming that the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger was hostile to Great Britain or an invasion of British rights.

DILLON'S IRISH AMENDMENT.

Foreign Difficulties Increased by Neglect of Home Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, John Dillon, (Nationalist,) who sits for the East Division of County Mayo, demanded that a statement be published, showing the allotment of shares of the chartered companies, especially those of the British South Africa Company.

He said he made this demand because there was a widespread conviction that members of the press and men of prominence in the financial world and in Parliament were not free from suspicion.

Mr. Dillon protested against an increased expenditure of money for naval purposes, unless a just proportion of the surplus from the budget should be handed over to Ireland.

Referring to the Venezuelan difficulty, Mr. Dillon said that England had accepted the principle of arbitration after menacing the United States. It would have been much more decent and a great deal wiser, he said, if England had accepted arbitration six months ago, and it would also be better for England if she adopted toward weak and unarmed nations the same measure of civility which she had shown to America.

Mr. Dillon concluded by moving an amendment to the address, declaring that the absence of a bill providing for the self-government of Ireland had aroused discontent among the Irish, and increased the difficulties existing in foreign affairs. The motion was seconded by John E. Redmond, the leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish party.

ABBEY A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

Honorary Members a German Painter and a French Sculptor.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Edwin Austin Abbey, the American artist who removed to England in 1878, and J. Solomon Solomon, the English painter, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Adolf Friedrich Erdmann Menzel, the German historical painter, and Paul Dubois, the French sculptor, were elected Honorary Academicians.

ZEITOUN AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

Miss Clara Barton Is at Vienna on Her Way to Her Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—The Porte has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to the Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, arrived here yesterday from Geneva, where she met the President and officials of the Geneva Red Cross Society. Miss Barton was received here by United States Minister Tripp, and will be his guest until to-morrow, when she will proceed on her journey to Constantinople.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN COLON.

Concession to American Contractor on Railway Not Canceled.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city at noon to-day.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has decided to suspend the cancellation of the concession granted to Mr. Cherry, the American contractor, in connection with the Cauca Railroad, and Mr. Cherry will continue operations until the Colombian Congress shall have considered the matter and arrived at a decision.

Madagascar's Queen Remarried.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—La Politique Coloniale says that Queen Ranavolo Manjaka III. of Madagascar, whose husband, the Prime Minister of the Hova Government, was banished upon the occupation of Antananarivo, the Hova capital, by the French, has been morganatically married to a young Hova named Paul Ratshimhaha.

Li Hung Chang a Delegate to Moscow.

PEKIN, Feb. 12.—Li Hung Chang and Shas Yu Llen have been appointed delegates to represent the Emperor of China at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia at Moscow. Negotiations are still in progress looking to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between China and Japan.

A Conflagration at Guayaquil.

PANAMA, Colombia, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received by The Star and Herald from Guayaquil, Ecuador, says that city has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 sucres.

Marriage of Henriette de Flandres.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—Princess Henriette, daughter of the Comte de Flandres and niece of King Leopold, was married to-day to the Duc de Vendome. The ceremony was conducted by Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Mechlin.

Italian Parliament Convened.

ROME, Feb. 12.—A Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon, as a result of which King Humbert this evening signed a decree convening Parliament March 5.

Three Men Buried in a Well.

MILAN, Ohio, Feb. 12.—William Fowlds, Archie Warner, and Alvin Rowley, all married men, with families, were killed near here to-day by the caving in of the wall of a well they were digging.

Russian Agreement with Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—A report is in circulation here that a military convention has been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria.

The German Bank Rate Reduced.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The German bank rate has been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

SAY THE PUNISHMENT Is TOO SEVERE

Dartmouth Students Petition for a Modification of the Order.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 12.—President Tucker addressed the Dartmouth students after prayers this morning in regard to the recent "horning" of Prof. Foster. The President said he believed the college sentiment was opposed to any such demonstration, but he thought the recent action of the Faculty in the matter was wise. However, he would consider any proposition from the student body.

A mass meeting of students was called and the affair discussed. The sophomores and others were urged to acknowledge any participation in the horning. The result was that ten or fifteen stood up and admitted that they were connected with the "horning."

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the recent action of the Faculty in separating eight sophomores from college for the remainder of the year was too severe, and asking that they change their decision to suspension for the remainder of the term.

The matter is now before the Faculty, and no doubt action will be taken soon.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William H. Morris.

William H. Morris, sixth proprietor of Morrisania Manor, died last Tuesday, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a son of James Morris of Morrisania, and a grandson of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Brigadier General in the Westchester County militia. His great-grandfather was Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of the New-Jersey Admiralty Court.

Mr. Morris married first Miss Hannah Newbold, by whom he left one son, Augustus Newbold Morris. He later married Miss Caroline Halstead, who left no children. By his third wife, Miss Ella Birckhead of Baltimore, he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

Mr. Morris lived a quiet life on his estate at Morrisania, interesting himself in farming and breeding horses and cattle. In 1837 he took the prize for the best large model farm in the county. He leaves a large amount of real estate. His son, Augustus Newbold Morris, and his cousin, Henry Lewis Morris, are appointed his executors.

Clarence Johnson Barker.

Clarence Johnson Barker, son of the late Smith Barker of this city, and the youngest grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, died at Asheville, N. C., Tuesday. He was thirty-one years old. He was visiting his cousin, George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore. The body was brought to this city, where the funeral will take place Saturday.

Mr. Barker was graduated from Magdalen College, Cambridge, England, and subsequently attended the Frankfort Conservatory of Music. He spent his time in London, New-York and Paris, where he was well known in social circles. He returned to New-York from abroad last August, and while at Newport contracted the illness which resulted in his death.

Delavan Peck.

Delavan Peck died at his home in Albany Tuesday night. He was a native of the Mohawk Valley, and went to Albany early in the fifties. He conducted the old Stanwix Hall Hotel, and Peck's restaurant, on Broadway, for several years. Since his retirement from the hotel business, fifteen years ago, he had been interested in railroads, Colorado mines, and manufacturing pursuits.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Robert Tarr died in Gloucester, Mass., Tuesday, aged sixty-seven years. He enlisted in the navy Jan. 19, 1862, as Sailing Master; was promoted to Lieutenant, and later to Lieutenant Commander, serving on the ship North Carolina, sloop Mohican, and gunboats Uncas, Sachem, Isaac Smith, Adelia, and Queen, in the North and South Atlantic squadrons. He commanded the Queen two years. He was the bearer of dispatches to President Lincoln from Gen. Sherman while the latter was on his march to the sea. He had been a member of the Legislature and of Gov. Robinson's Council.

James J. Maguire died at his residence, 80 Lexington Avenue, yesterday. He was seventy-four years old. He was a native of Lowell, Mass., and was the founder and editor of the first Democratic paper of that city. After holding several political positions in the city he became Postmaster of Fort Monroe, and occupied a similar position in New-Orleans during and after its military occupation. The last political position he held was Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

—Capt. Joseph A. Schnetze died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Mercy, 14 Beach Street, Newark, N. J., Tuesday. He enlisted as Sergeant in Company G, Ninth Regiment, Newark City Volunteers, when the war began. He was wounded at the battle of Newberne, and on recovering was made a Captain in the Fortieth Regiment.

—Abner Brice Williams, State Senator from the Twentieth Arkansas District, died at his home, in Washington, Ark., Tuesday, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a member of the Utah Indian Commission of several years ago.

Reception at the Wetmore Home.

The annual reception of the Wetmore Home for Friendless Girls was held last night at 49 South Washington Square. The fifty-odd inmates of the home, assisted by Matron Lane, entertained nearly 200 guests. There was singing and other music by the girls, as well as some of the guests, who volunteered their services. All the visitors were shown through the house during the evening.

FREE, A CROWD WAS THERE

Demand Made for an Admission Fee, It Quickly Vanished.

COLORED CITIZENS FELT AGGRIEVED

Paul D. Cravath Took Their Side and Would Not Speak at the Lincoln Memorial Services in Cooper Union.

The memorial services which were held last night in the large hall at Cooper Union, under the management of Prof. Richard T. Greener and a committee of colored citizens, including several clergymen, were seriously interfered with by dissensions among those responsible for the gathering. Not only was the opening of the exercises delayed, but Paul D. Cravath, who had been announced as one of the principal speakers declined to speak.

The announcement of the meeting led to the inference that admission to the hall would be free, and it was also announced that Booker T. Washington, the well-known colored orator from Georgia, would make an address, and that Charles A. Dana would preside. These announcements, which were made through the newspapers, attracted colored people to the hall in large numbers, and before the doors were opened there was a large crowd outside clamoring for admission. There was also quite a number of white people there, many women among them, who had come chiefly to hear Mr. Washington.

When the doors were opened there was a great rush for admission, but the crowd was stopped by the doorkeepers, who demanded tickets. This was the first intimation to the eager people that there was a charge for admission, and they were angry, as they asserted that they had been lured to the place by false pretences. Those who had provided themselves with tickets were allowed to enter.

Prof. Greener, who appeared to have charge of the arrangements, was appealed to by Rudolph McCabe Patterson of Chicago and Paul D. Cravath of this city, who were down on the programme for addresses, to permit the waiting people to enter without pay, but for a long time he would not yield, and when he finally consented, nearly all outside had departed. When the meeting opened more than half of the seats in the hall remained unoccupied.

Meanwhile there was an angry colloquy going on between Prof. Greener and Messrs. Patterson and Cravath. Mr. Patterson said he was under the impression that the meeting was free, and with this understanding he had given $50 to Prof. Greener to help pay the expenses of the hall. Prof. Greener said this was not true, and insisted that the charge for admission was simply to cover the expenses of the meeting. He also denied that he had authorized the announcement that Booker T. Washington was to speak, or that Mr. Dana was to preside, and exhibited a telegram from the colored orator expressing his regret that he would be unable to attend the meeting. Mr. Cravath was so disgusted at the aspect of affairs that he declined to have anything further to do with the meeting and left the building.

While this trouble was being ventilated in the committee room the few auditors in the large hall were impatiently stamping their feet and calling for the meeting to begin. It was 8:30 o'clock when Prof. Greener called the meeting to order. He said:

We meet to-night seeking to commemorate in a partial manner the benefit accruing to this Nation and the people of the United States by the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the one typical American of the eighteenth century. There is in this meeting a memory and an inspiration. The memory goes back to the 27th of February, 1860, when Abraham Lincoln, in this very hall, delivered that remarkable speech which showed him no mere stump orator, but an able expositor of the real principles of the Constitution of the United States. From this platform he was welcomed by the intellect and the culture of New-York City, the venerable poet, Bryant, presiding. It was here more than in the nominating convention that Mr. Lincoln showed himself to the American people—a man fit to be a President of the entire people. His tall form rose to the heights of genuine eloquence, of lofty statesmanship, and farsighted political prescience. The next day Abraham Lincoln was known throughout the length and breadth of this land.

The inspiration for us to-night is that we have faith to believe his immortal spirit still walks the American Continent—that it is here with us again to-night on this very platform, urging us as American citizens properly to revere his memory and keep his spirit alive by standing always for true patriotism, for devotion to the public good, for the maintenance of the equal rights and equal privileges of all men throughout the entire country. And believing this, we fancy we can hear him exhorting us in the vast echo of those far-reaching words, which even now reverberate in this hall: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Rudolph McCabe Patterson of Chicago was then introduced. He said:

I will not discuss Lincoln as a National character, for he was the greatest American statesman. We behold him towering far above his coworkers during the dark days of the rebellion. True, there were other great men engaged in the cause of maintaining the Union, crushing out its foes, but above them all towered the immortal Lincoln.

In morals, truth was his star, honesty the air of his living. Lincoln always foresaw results, and was never moved or depressed by the storms of discord or defeat, or of discontent or adverse opinions. He advanced too rapidly for the conservative politician or statesman, and too slowly for the radical enthusiast, but he occupied a line of safety, and the masses were always on his side. The soldiers regarded Mr. Lincoln as a father; those who had lost their husbands, sons, or dear ones on the battlefield felt that they had his sympathy; that his face was as sad as theirs. They knew that he was sincere and merciful. During all the years of the war Abraham Lincoln stood, the embodiment of mercy, between discipline and death. He pitied the imprisoned and condemned, took the unfortunate in his arms, and was even the friend of the convict.

Every line of American history was dear to him, and full of meaning. There was something to be preserved; there was something worth preserving. He loved America and all of her institutions. To him there was "no place like home," and his home was America. He not only read the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, but he felt and understood the inner meaning of them, and drew inspiration from them. He believed in equal rights and equal privileges, equal duties and equal burdens, and that the same should be enjoyed by the poor as well as the rich. He believed that justice and equality before the law was for the black man as well as for the white. He believed that they should not be treated with the unchristian spirit of their former masters, but that they should be given equal chances of education, and not discriminated against, as they are to-day. That they should be given a fair trial before condemned and lynched, and that they should be treated upon the same plane of brotherhood, and not ostracized.

To Abraham Lincoln America furnished the best of everything.

Again, Abraham Lincoln little thought that when the slaves were emancipated that they would be denied the right of franchise, the right that is extended by the Constitution of the United States, and the right in all courts of justice, and any colored man who does not enjoy the same rights, the same liberty, the same franchise as his white brother under the Government, marks that Government as a complete farce; and the Southern States that hold the right to disfranchise the colored man, like the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, assume the right to establish an American aristocracy with all the vices of the Old World without profiting by their example. Such is an insult to the Ethiopian as well as to the Caucasian race.

He never thought that the Government of the United States would deprive the colored man of his right as a soldier, but, on the contrary, he believed that the American people were too noble and broad-gauged to depress them, and welcome them simply to common service.

The chief glory of Abraham Lincoln among men, the deed of his life, most expressive of his personality, of his humanity, of his justice, of his yielding to the guidance of God, was the grand and glorious act of the nineteenth century, the freeing of the Nation of the slaves. He struck the shackles of those in bondage, and said to a grand race of people, "Stand free." He placed his hand on 4,000,000 of faces and bade them look aloft. His words sent sunlight into the darkness of the whole people. He touched by his proclamation a chord in human nature that went through all the land, the whole world around; it went through the hearts of dear old mothers, the husbands, daughters, sons, and every slave. These words and acts of Abraham Lincoln were sweeter to a grand race of people than the music of the angels in heaven.

John V. Hutchinson, survivor of the Hutchinson band of singers, then gave some reminiscences of anti-slavery times, and sang some abolition songs which he said he sang fifty years ago.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were read from Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Chauncey M. Depew, Speaker Reed, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Joseph H. Choate, Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Grant, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Ernest Lyon of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. M. Henderson of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. James M. Townsend of the Quinn Chapel, Chicago; the Rev. F. Butler Thompkins of the St. James Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Granville Hunt of the Antioch Baptist Church.

HIGH CHURCH LENTEN SERVICES

Father Ritchie's Programme for Those in St. Ignatius's Church—Suggestions to His Parishioners.

Nowhere will the approaching Lenten services be observed with more impressiveness and with greater splendor than in the High Anglican Church of St. Ignatius in West Fortieth Street, of which the Rev. Arthur Ritchie is the rector. Father Ritchie issued yesterday what he calls "Guide to Making a Lenten Rule." In it he says:

1. Attend at least one church service every day.
2. Take communion at least once a week.
3. Say a short prayer daily at noontime.
4. Go to confession before Easter.
5. Abstain from food on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, until afternoon.
6. Eat no meat on Wednesdays and Fridays.
7. Deny yourself something you like every day.
8. Abstain from all parties and places of public amusement.
9. Try to save some money each day, by self-denial, for your Easter offering.
10. Do something every day (if only to say a prayer) for some poor, sick, or troubled person.

The week-day services in this church in the Lenten season until Maundy Thursday will consist of mass at 7 A. M., matins at 9:30 A. M., and vespers, with an address, at 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Fridays there will, in addition, be given a sermon at 8:15 P. M., with the benediction.

Mass will be celebrated on Sundays for communicants only, at 7, 7:45, 8:30, and 9:10 A. M., with matins at 10:20 A. M., and a solemn mass, with sermon, at 11. There will be vespers and benediction at 4:30 P. M., and the religious services of the day will be completed by compline, with sermon at 8 o'clock.

Mass will be celebrated on Maundy Thursday at 6:15, 7, 7:45, and 10 A. M., 8 with matins, intervening at 9:30, and vespers, with an address, at 5 P. M., followed by a sermon; procession and benediction at 8:15 P. M.

The programme for Good Friday is a peculiarly solemn and short one, but is practically a continuous one from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. Of course, on this day, that commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, no mass, as it is known to the Anglicans, will be said. The holy communion will be celebrated at 7 A. M. A children's service (Story of the Cross) will follow at 9:30 A. M., and matins and pro anaphora will be said at 11 o'clock. Preaching of the Cross, during which absolute silence is to be maintained, will cover the hours from 12 to 3 o'clock. Vespers will be said at 5 o'clock, and compline, followed by a sermon, at 8:15.

Mass will be celebrated on Easter even at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the rest of the day will be devoted to the hearing of confessions, preparatory to the festival of the rising of our Lord from the tomb on Easter morn.

Mass will be said on Easter Day at 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, and 9:10 A. M., with a solemn mass following at 11 o'clock. Vespers, procession, and benediction will be given at 4:30 P. M., and the services for the day will be completed with compline and sermon at 8 o'clock in the evening.

In anticipation of a large number of worshippers to attend the solemn mass on Easter, Father Ritchie, after due consideration, has determined that no one shall be admitted to that service without securing from him a card of admission. At this mass, the very highest ceremonies of the extreme branch of the Anglican service will be conducted, the celebrating priest, his assistant crucifer, and acolytes being all arrayed in the most gorgeous robes of their respective offices.

Father Ritchie is perhaps the most unique figure in the High Church party of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. On the six Sunday evenings during Lent and Easter night following it, commencing on Feb. 23, he will preach the following sermons in the order named: "What Must We Believe?" "Spiritual Worship," "Prayer and Works," "Those Who Use Sacraments and Those Who Do Not," "The Making and Taking of Self-Denials," "How We Shall Die," and "The Heavenly Springtime." He will take up the subject of the "Difficulties of Protestantism" on Wednesday evening. The following subjects have been selected by him for these instructions: "No Eucharistic Communion," "No Sacrifice of the Altar," "Neglect of Ceremonial," "No Confessional," "No Belief in Purgatory," "No Communion of Saints," and "Disregard of Asceticism." He has selected the following topics for Friday evenings: "Difficulties of Romanism," under which he has selected the following heads: "Insisting upon Papal Supremacy," "The Dogma of Papal Infallibility," "Sacrilegious Repetition of Sacraments," "Communion in One Kind Only," "Indulgences," and "The Immaculate Conception and Mariolatry." The devotional addresses at St. Ignatius's in the afternoons during Lent will be devoted entirely to St. Matthew's Gospel.

ELECTIONS OF SUPERVISORS

Democrats Make Gains in Montgomery and Broome Counties.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—In Montgomery County Republican Supervisors were elected in six towns, Democrats in four towns. The Democrats gained two Supervisors. With the Supervisors in the City of Amsterdam the board will stand twelve Republicans and five Democrats.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Otsego County Board of Supervisors complete stands: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 6. Last year: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Town elections in Broome County resulted in the election of thirteen Republicans and three Democratic Supervisors, a Democratic gain of one.

OWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Tioga County elected a solid Republican Board of Supervisors. Owego also elects pro-license Excise Commissioners.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—GRAND UNION—Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.

—PARK AVENUE—Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy.

—ASTOR—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

—BRUNSWICK—Sir William Van Horne and Lady Van Horne of Montreal.

—ST. DENIS—Charles R. Skinner, New-York State Department of Public Instruction.

—WALDORF—Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo and Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman H. W. Parker of New-Hampshire, and George G. Sill and W. B. Clark of Hartford.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—CORCORAN—H. C. Beer, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mason Howe, Miss Howe, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—S. S. Beard, E. T. Wilson, New-York.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bailey, T. M. Ten Broeck, New-York.

—EBBITT—R. George Smith, Frederick O. Goetz, John A. Tobin, B. M. Nelson, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Mrs. R. V. Davis, R. V. Davis, Jr., Miss G. M. Davis, Edward Davidson, H. E. Oppenheimer, New-York; John W. Shearman, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—H. Riene, Richard Harding Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Leipter, E. A. Willard, George H. Macy, N. Heft, New-York; J. P. Vonbeugen, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Theodore Goldstein and wife, Walter Randolph, Miss E. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John F. O'Connor, Thomas S. Holmes, William B. Oliver, Jr., New-York; M. Weil, Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A fire in the knitting mill of the Harder Knitting Company this evening damaged the machinery and stock to the extent of $5,000. The flames originated in the card room and spread so rapidly that a number of the employes, male and female, had to be taken out of the building by the firemen. The loss is covered by insurance.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 12.—The offices of the Woodbine Land Improvement Company were burned this morning. It is thought that the books and papers are all right, as they were locked in safes. If they are destroyed, the loss will be considerable. Two thousand dollars will cover the other loss.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 12.—The Somerset Stove Company's foundry, at Somerset, was burned this morning. It was a three-story wooden structure, in which forty hands were employed. The loss is $25,000, and insurance $16,500. Incendiarism is given as the cause.

BUTLER, Ind., Feb. 12.—The town of Waterloo, seven miles west of here, on the Lake Shore Railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Fire in John F. Forsman's house, New-Britain, this morning did $1,500 damage. Mrs. Forsman, who was ill in bed, was rescued with difficulty.

LAWMAKERS IN DISGRACE

Men Who Guard New-York's Morals Under Arrest at Albany—Participants in a Midnight Revel.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—A police raid on "Lil" Reed's disorderly house last night by the police of this city has caused a sensation which has seldom been equaled among the legislators. The Assemblymen who were arrested in the place in company with the women inmates were taken to the police station. Although it was midnight they secured bail from influential friends, who made every possible effort to hush up the scandal.

Six Assemblymen were in the house at the time. At the police station they asked Capt. Davidson not to give their names to the public, and the Captain agreed to comply with their request. He kept his word, and while their names have been frequently spoken in connection with the affair, no official list has been made public. The result is that half of the entire lower House eyed the other half with suspicion during the prayer this morning.

Every New-York City member has accounted for his whereabouts during the time from 11 to 1 o'clock last night, and has thus cleared his skirts. All who were arrested hail from the country districts.

Aside from the bare facts of the arrest, there is a sensation in the political aspects of the case. Speaker Fish has not had a more disagreeable day since Assemblyman Vacheron was indicted on a charge of bribery last year.

The raid is likely to have an important bearing on some measures now pending before the Legislature.

The charge has been made here that it was planned by the police officials at a time when it was known that lawmakers were in the house, for its effect on the Albany Police bill. Some of those connected with the Police Department who are likely to lose their heads if the pending bill shall become a law would like nothing better than to catch a net full of statesmen in the midst of an orgie such as Dr. Parkhurst saw in the Tenderloin—and they caught them.

It is now charged that the Police Department is holding the names of the Assemblymen as a club against the bill.

The real effect is likely to be the opposite, for some who were expected to oppose the bill declare that if such a trick were concocted to save the necks of police officials they will do what

CLASS B IS ELIMINATED

Unexpected Action by League of American Wheelmen.

AMATEURS OR ELSE PROFESSIONALS

Proposition to Receive Professionals into League Membership Not Yet Decided—Many Amendments Discussed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—The National Assembly to-day witnessed the demise of the Class B, amid a heated debate, and afterward agreed to recognize all riders now in that class as amateurs. The action is the most unexpected move that the League of American Wheelmen delegates have taken in their annual congress, and changes in many essentials the aspect of the racing problem. It brings it much nearer to a correct solution than the league has ever before had it. The delegates decided "that a professional is any other rider than an amateur."

The proposition to receive professionals into membership has not been finally disposed of, and at this session it is thought a provision will be made whereby they can join the organization, but under conditions that will make their terms of membership dependent upon a strict following of the rules. It will probably be the case that many Class B racing men will not care to remain amateurs, and that they will desire to become professionals and yet retain their membership.

The Racing Board, through its Chairman, George D. Gideon of Philadelphia, recommended to the assembly that Class B be retained, but, under another name, such, for instance as trade professionals, and this occasioned a long discussion, most of which was in opposition. The league's new President, Sterling Elliott, advocated the abolition of "idiotic rules," and the calling of racing men by their proper names—either amateur or professional. "They can be only one or the other," said Mr. Elliott, "and the sooner we decide the question on this line, the sooner will we have honest racing." This drew out a lot of applause, but it took a long time for the assembly to place the matter on record.

There is no doubt in the minds of a majority to-night that the elimination of Class B can be attributed more to the Potter anti-racing element than to any other one thing. Mr. Potter and his division delegates had, previous to the wiping out of Class B, poured forth rivers of eloquence on which drifted fine sentiments and disagreeable facts bearing against the control of racing.

Mr. Elliott, though opposed to the idea of the league relinquishing the control of the sport, said some things in his inimitable way that helped the cause along, and there were others. Some of these were James B. Townsend, Vice President of the Cyclists' Federation of New-York; John Rosevelt, also of New-York, and Mr. Richardson of Maine. So clearly did these gentlemen state their position that many friends were won for the movement.

It was not expected that the matter, which was offered in the form of an amendment, would be carried but it received a complimentary support that was very gratifying to Chief Consul Potter. The vote was 40 for and 135 against.

The long talk on this question worked the candidates up to a state where the matter of racing did not appear as rosy as when the meeting opened, and when the Racing Board's amendments came along and everybody got mixed and befuddled and had their wires crossed, it was an easy matter to forever dispose of Class B.

President Elliott took occasion to remark at one stage of the proceedings that the racing men as they then stood had caused the league no end of trouble, and that they ought to be simplified. The multiplicity of these rules caused a heap of confusion to-day, and many amendments adopted will have to be reconsidered to-morrow. This is also made necessary by the elimination of Class B and the probable provision for the professional. Regarding the latter, the point was drawn that, having control of him, so far as his racing career is concerned, the league ought to give him membership privileges, such as his amateur brother does, or his Class B relative did enjoy.

New-Yorkers Against Professionals.

It may be said in this connection that many of the New-York delegates are opposed to the admission of professionals to membership privileges.

There were rumors late to-night that Gideon might not be retained as Chairman of the Racing Board, and that official himself said he did not think it would be offered to him, and that if it were he would first consult his entire family on the matter. The work of the Chairman during the past year has been very arduous, coupled with his personal business, and it is suspected that he has more than half an intention of throwing up the job. In the event of Gideon withdrawing, it is quite possible that A. G. Batchelder, the official handicapper for New-York State, may be chosen to take his place. Batchelder, however, is not seeking the place, and frankly says that President Elliott cannot do better than to retain Mr. Gideon. An official who ought to know said, in answer to the rumors about Gideon, that he would be asked to remain at the head of the board.

The Potter Claim.

Early in the proceedings to-day the Potter claim case came up for discussion. Mr. Mott of this city moved that a committee of three, to consist of two lawyers and one other member, be appointed to consider and to report to the incoming Executive Committee as to the status and advisability of proceeding further in the fight against the suit of Mr. Potter. This suit is in one of the New-York courts. It is against the League of American Wheelmen, and in it Mr. Potter claims $4,000 for breach of contract. He alleges that the league failed to live up to the terms of the contract whereby he was to publish the "Good Roads" magazine. This suit has been the bête noir of the National assemblies for several years, and has caused considerable bad feeling through the discussion engendered by the efforts to settle it.

Mr. Mott's motion precipitated a long discussion as to the Potter suit, in which President Willison, Mr. Potter, Mr. Cullomore of Texas, Mr. Sams of Maryland, and other delegates participated. Amendments and substitute motions followed each other in such rapid succession that the delegates were pretty well muddled as to how they stood. In his address, Mr. Potter said that if the assembly would appoint a member of the committee he would appoint one, and let these two select a third. This committee is to hear the testimony, examine the law, go into the history of the case, and finally decide whether the assembly shall pay the claim in whole or in part.

Mr. Potter agreed to abide by the decision of the committee if the assembly do the same. Mr. Potter's suggestion was put in the shape of a motion by Mr. Kireker of New-Jersey and was unanimously carried. The assembly immediately proceeded to the election of its members of this committee. Mr. Mott nominated Conway W. Sams, the Chief Consul of the Maryland division, and he was unanimously elected.

The prize value for the amateur class was changed by the adoption of an amendment to Section 8 of Article III., and now the maximum value will be $35. It was formerly $50.

Another amendment to this section provides that a cyclist does not forfeit his amateur status by teaching the elements of cycling solely for the purpose of effecting the sale of a cycle.

Another amendment adopted makes the rules read as follows: "An amateur may not compete in any race outside of his own State, at a distance greater than 200 miles, by the usual line or route of travel from his legal residence, except at National division or closed college championship meetings. When the membership of any division, subdivision, or consulate shall be less than twenty-five, such division, subdivision, or consulate shall be discontinued, and all moneys and property shall be turned over to the Secretary of the league within thirty days after notification by the Secretary.

Renewing of Membership.

A member may renew his membership at any time within sixty days from the date of its expiration by payment of the annual dues of 75 cents. If he shall postpone the payment of his dues beyond the sixty days he shall pay in addition to the annual dues the sum of 15 cents for every month or fraction of a month he is in arrears, except that he shall pay no more than $1 for the full year. Any amateur who neglects or refuses to answer questions touching his status to the satisfaction of the Racing Board, and within thirty days, shall have no further opportunity for hearing or appeal. All ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents of the league who shall at the time of a meeting of the National Assembly be members of the league in good standing may be represented by proxy, but no ex-President or ex-Vice President shall be represented by proxy at any meeting, nor shall he be empowered or entitled to hold the proxy of any other member. The annual meeting of the National Assembly shall begin on the second Wednesday in February in each year. The place of meeting of the National Assembly shall be determined by the National Assembly during its session of a preceding year, or the assembly may, by vote, delegate the power of choosing to the Executive Committee.

Each division shall elect annually a Chief Consul, Vice Consul, and Secretary-Treasurer, and shall also elect one representative for each 200 league members on its roll Oct. 1, provided, however, that whenever the Board of Officers or any division shall adopt a by-law or rule providing that the Secretary-Treasurer of the division shall hold office during the pleasure of the board, the Secretary-Treasurer thereafter elected shall perform the duties of his office until the Board of Officers shall declare his office vacant, by resolution duly adopted at any meeting regularly called, and after thirty days' notice of such proposed action shall have been given by mail to the members of the Board of Officers, in the event of the removal of a Secretary-Treasurer by the Board of Officers, the Chief Consul shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall serve until the next annual election thereafter. Each league club under the jurisdiction of a division shall be entitled, upon joining the league and annually thereafter, to elect one representative for the first twenty members on its roll exclusively, another for the next eighty, and an additional representative for each one hundred members thereafter.

The Louisville and Toledo boomers have left town—in fact, the victory of the former in the National meet matter was no sooner over than they closed up shop and drifted away. It is supposed that the meet will be held in July or August. Great preparations will no doubt be made for it.

The Louisville people have an advantage in their arrangements, in that they possess the finest track in the world. It is the Fountain Ferry track, and was alluded to in picturesque language by Marmaduke Bowden when he made his famous speech for Louisville before the assembly.

The delegates had their pictures taken in a group this noon, and to-night enjoyed themselves at a theatre party given by the Maryland Division. They saw Hoppe in the "Wang," who seems to have forsaken "Casey at the Bat" for cycling hits more to date.

The meeting to-morrow will wind up the business of the delegates. Its main importance lies in the fact that radical changes in some of the rules may be found necessary by reason of the elimination of Class B.

UNIFORM MUNICIPAL LAWS.

An Effort to Regulate Cycling Ordinances in New-Jersey.

A movement that wheelmen generally will appreciate has been started in New-Jersey. It is an effort to do away with the existing diversity of municipal and local ordinances regarding speed, the use of lamps and bells, &c. There is, in the nature of things, no reason why there should not be a uniform law on the subject, applying to all parts of the State, so that a wheelman going from one place to another may not be embarrassed by finding himself under the necessity of conforming to a variety of regulations, if, in fact, he does not unwittingly violate some rule that he has never chanced to hear of. A bill to accomplish this result has been introduced into the Legislature by Senator W. M. Johnson of Bergen County, who is a wheelman himself, and, therefore, a friend of all devotees of the wheel. His measure provides that cities, boroughs, and towns may pass ordinances in accordance with the terms of the act requiring lamps that, when lighted, can be seen at a distance of 100 yards, and bells that, when sounded, may be heard 100 feet, and the like; but in the matter of speed, it is provided that no ordinance or regulation shall apply exclusively to bicycles, but all vehicles must be treated on the same footing in this respect. Riding on sidewalks reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians may under the act be prohibited, but no prohibition can apply to the use of bicycles on parts of the public roads lying outside the thickly-settled parts of cities and towns. It is understood at Trenton that the bill will become a law without any question.

Will Build a Cycle Track.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Hubinger Brothers of this city, owners of Elm City Park, have offered to construct a fine track for the new bicycle club in process of organization. The track will be two laps to the mile, or any other form desired by the club. The location is on the old trotting track, near the village of Westville, on ground that is admirably adapted for the purpose, and where there is room for as fine a track as there is in America.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—In the department of experimental engineering in Cornell University interesting tests are frequently made. Steel balls were recently tested. Eighteen or twenty special methods of hardening were used in the balls tested, the object of the experiment being to find out the advantages, if any, of each process. The method of testing consisted in placing each ball between two special steel bearing plates in the testing machine and applying a gradual pressure until the ball was crushed. In nearly every case the pressure plates were dented to a depth ranging from about .0018 to about .0092 of an inch. In all, 100 tests were made, three tests for each method of hardening. In other tests, balls of smaller diameter were used, four varieties of steel being represented, and ten tests being made of each grade. Notwithstanding the fact that the best grade of steel, tempered as hard as possible, was used for the pressure plates, denting was observed as in the first experiment.

—One valley inquires what is the purpose of upturning handle bars on bicycles for women, says Cycling Life. The curves are neither graceful nor useful. They cause strain on the arms and seriously interfere with the easy steering of the machine. With, say, a nine-and-one-half-inch head, it is custom with many makers to keep the handle bar well down in its socket. Inasmuch as there is not any top rail upon the ordinary pattern for women, it does not make much difference in the appearance of the machine if the handle-bar stem is raised a bit, and it is raised there is not any necessity for the ungraceful upturning of the bars. It is the fashion nowadays to have the handle-bar stem set well into its socket, in the belief that it adds beauty to the general appearance of the machine. In considering only male cyclists this conclusion is indubitably correct, but in the case of women its correctness is disputed by the outcry that is beginning to be heard against the silly practice of compelling them to reach upward in order to seize their grips.

—The 1896 edition of Artman's Cycle Trade Directory of the United States and Canada has just been issued. This work, of over 500 pages, is an exceedingly valuable book of reference for all in the bicycle trade, covering as it does the cycle-making industry in all its branches in this country. It contains, among other things, a full list of retail dealers. For the use of the retail dealers themselves a section of the book is issued separately. All the knowledge required to buy bicycles, parts, or sundries will be found in this excerpt from the larger book. It contains alphabetical lists of the makers (with their addresses) of every article used by the trade, all arranged for ready reference. The price of the retailers' edition is 50 cents. Both books are published by the Cycle Trade Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

—The force that the rider loses upon a defective saddle in slidings and reinstatements can, by the use of a perfect saddle, be employed to work upon the pedal crank. Instead of bearing upon his natural sitting points, the rider upon a defective saddle bears upon the base of the abdomen, and, instead of remaining properly seated, he comes to be practically astride. Perhaps unconsciously he endeavors to right himself by pushing backward in powerfully bearing upon the handle bar, and by a similar effort his extremities must tire unduly, while forcing him to back upon the front when jolting of the cycle occurs. The inevitable result of all such movements made by straining the wrist and thigh must be the aiding of such sliding motions of the body upon the front plate.

—One of the many novelties in bicycle construction can be seen at Raymond's Bicycling Hall, 1,784 Broadway. The wheel is built to lock like a door, with the object of being self-protected against theft. A United States patent was issued on Feb. 4, and foreign patents have been applied for. The model, which was on exhibition at the New-York cycle show, has been improved considerably.

—A new tool bag, the feature of which is that it contains a separate receptacle for each tool, is being placed by Bender & McConnell of this city. The tools are so placed that they are held firmly, and, as they cannot come in contact, there can be no rattling. The bag opens conveniently at the side, and the tools are easily taken out of their various pockets.

—A spring seat post, which is designed to take up vibration and is adjustable to all weights of riders, is being offered to the trade by R. F. Beardsley & Co. of Chicago. The inventor claims that it is a practical hygienic device. It is made in L, T, or direct posts, and to fit any wheel.

—Surpless, Dunn & Alder, at 15 Murray Street, New-York, have been appointed New-York State agents for the Puritan and Hector bicycles, manufactured by O. J. Faxon & Co. of Boston, who state that their entire output for 1896 has been sold and an additional factory will be erected.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home at late low prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ANOTHER TAX ON CYCLERS

Accident Insurance Companies Raise the Premium Against Riders.

WHEELMEN AN EXTRA-HAZARDOUS RISK

Mutual Accident Companies to Raise the Premium on Men Who Ride or Reduce the Indemnity.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The latest attack on bicycle riders comes in the form of action taken to-day at a conference of the managers of the Mutual Accident Insurance Companies of the United States, who have been considering the bicycle rider as an accident risk.

The insurance companies have decided that bicycle riders are "twice as hazardous" as the preferred risks in which men who drive horses that sometimes run away; men who ride on railroad trains, that occasionally collide, or who sail on vessels, such as have been known to blow up or sink, or go ashore.

The insurance moguls have pronounced bicycle riding a "hazardous occupation," which they cannot insure against at the present rate of premium. As a consequence the companies have decided that the cycler must either pay double for his insurance, accept a smaller indemnity for accidents, or give up cycling, if he wishes his accident policy to continue in force. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the use of the bicycle should be covered by additional cost or reduction of death and indemnity benefits; and it is recommended that this is provided for by either of the following methods:

The adequate increase of premiums to cover the added risk, or the classification as an occupation of bicycle riders in a class twice as hazardous as the "preferred" risk.

That benefits by accidents by bicycle riding be specifically reduced.

The including of bicycling under the policies to be covered only by specific permits at an extra premium.

The action naturally has created a decided sensation among wheelmen, and at all the clubs here to-night the discrimination against wheelmen has been denounced roundly. The general feeling is that the action will result in a boycott of all the mutual accident companies who are parties to the agreement by wheelmen, and the transference of their patronage to such companies as do not prohibit cycling, other than cycle racing, by their patrons.

Charlie Murphy's Plans.

Kings County Wheelmen in particular, and Brooklyn wheelmen generally, were happy yesterday, because of the reinstatement of Charles M. Murphy of the Kings Countys and the removal of his suspension. Murphy is the fastest rider Brooklyn has produced, and many believe that but for his suspension at the time when he was in his very best form he would have beaten Eddie Bald for actual championship honors.

Murphy, now that he has been reinstated, will abandon his proposed trip to Europe, and devote himself to earning new laurels. It is understood that as soon as Murphy can complete arrangements here, so as to be able to leave, he will go to California, and finish training for a race against time when paced by a locomotive over the Southern Pacific Railroad. This is no chimerical scheme, but a task that he will certainly undertake, as he says he has never yet found pacemakers fast enough for him.

Boston's Cycle Board of Trade.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—At a meeting last evening the Boston bicycle dealers and manufacturers took preliminary steps toward organizing the Boston Cycle Board of Trade. Twenty-two firms were directly represented, and many more assented by letter to the project. The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening, when officers will be elected and a permanent organization perfected.

Road Race to Elberon.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Nine wheelmen participated in a road race to-day to Elberon and return, a distance of ten miles. The winner was Charles Raphael of Ocean Grave, who, with a handicap of 2½ minutes, pedaled over the course in thirty-nine minutes. John M. Dey, the scratch man, was second, ten seconds behind Raphael.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will give an entertainment and reception at the Amphion Musical Society Hall, 185 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 17. The Entertainment Committee consists of F. J. Mehling, Chairman; J. Straszer, H. Smack, and J. R. Brennan. Messrs. R. B. Harris, G. E. Tilt, Jr., L. S. Van Valkenburgh, C. Rhodes, J. J. Hughes, R. B. Sneider, Jr., W. H. Walter, L. C. Nicholson, M. Holly, F. Whitten, C. H. Mentzinger, and M. T. Burgess compose the Reception Committee. The Floor Committee is composed of J. Gallagher, E. J. Keveny, W. P. Seward, E. K. Blaisdell, E. Renner, and G. Beil. The proceeds will be used for securing more commodious quarters for the club.

—The 1,000-mile record of the Yonkers Bicycle Club for the past year is as follows: C. P. Staubach, 10,066 miles; C. B. Lockwood, 5,000; George C. Wheeler, 4,445; C. F. May, C. T. Kuchler, J. E. Murphy, Graeme Stephens, J. J. Van Tassel, C. P. Ward, G. W. Curran, A. W. Kingsbury, F. Back, Joseph Waller, John Land, F. B. Gouch, C. S. Burnham, Lewis Hunter, M. P. Kaler, F. Van Hennik, and Thomas Curry, 1,000 each.

—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Kings County Wheelmen resolutions were adopted approving of the Armstrong or Cyclers' Baggage bill, and calling on all Senators and Assemblymen from this section of the State "to use every reasonable effort to further the passage of the bill."

—The Long Island Wheelmen have appointed the following chairmen for committees for the year: Road—R. H. Servoss; House—F. P. Share; Librarian—F. J. Monlin. The club will enter a team in the pool tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

—A. L. Chase won the euchre prize at the Kings County Wheelmen's "Coffee Klatsch" at the club house on Monday evening. He also got a pair of gold cuff buttons, because he won eleven of the twelve games played. B. S. Alden captured the second prize, a cigar cutter.

—Canada is likely to have a circuit of bicycle race meets this year of two or three months' duration. An association has been organized, with headquarters in Toronto, to arrange for such, provided the co-operation of twenty-five or more bicycle clubs can be secured.

—The two prizes recently won by Dr. T. W. Topham of Brooklyn for securing new members to the League of American Wheelmen—a bicycle and $50 in cash—were given by him to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, of which he is President.

—A special meeting of the Bicycle Club of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is to be held to-night to arrange plans for the coming year. Capt. B. R. Gray is arranging a fine card of road runs for the year.

—The Madison Wheelmen is the name of a new organization in Harlem. As yet they have not secured club quarters, but will probably settle near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will, in a few days, have a stationary wheel in the clubhouse for indoor practice, and already there are stories floating around of doing a mile a minute or thereabouts.

—So successful was the ball of the Yorkville Wheelmen that with the proceeds a new piano and pool table are to be purchased, together with other new furnishings for their clubhouse.

—Of the 114 new members of the League of American Wheelmen added to the list from this State last week, 63 were from this city and 31 from Brooklyn.

MIDWINTER GOLF GAME.

Henry P. Toler Wins the Holiday Competition at Baltusrol Links.

Since the game of golf has taken such a strong hold in this country, it has become the popular thing among its devotees to celebrate every holiday with one or more tournaments. So Lincoln's Birthday was remembered by the golfers of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. Considering the season of the year, the tournament was quite successful.

The contest was open to members only, and the handicaps ran up as high as forty strokes. Twelve players finished the double course, eighteen holes, eleven being actual contestants. Louis Larocque, a guest from the Knollwood Club, simply played over the course, but his score was not counted in the tournament.

The Baltusrol Mountain sheltered the greens from the heaviest winds, so it was not as uncomfortable on the links as those who remained in the city may have supposed. The sun shone with sufficient warmth to cause a mild thaw on the putting greens, and the patches of snow here and there over the course contributed to the surface of mud over the grounds. The golfers who played early in the morning had harder greens to use, and could put better than the players who did not finish until after noon. Accurate putting was almost impossible, and brilliant golf play in any feature could hardly be expected.

James A. Tyng, the old scratch man, was unable to do the eighteen holes better than 114, the high score, being caused more by the nature of the ground than his own poor play. He had particularly hard luck in the second round at the last two holes.

Henry P. Toler, with a handicap of 10, won the match, and even had he been a scratch competitor he would still have won the trophy, for he beat Tyng by four strokes, but his handicap cut his actual score of 110 down to 100. Toler has improved rapidly, and his excellent work yesterday was very favorably commented upon by his clubmates. Many ladies were present at the clubhouse, which was the scene of several dinner parties. The players and scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Henry P. Toler—			
Out..6 7 4 10 8 5 5 6 7—58			
In...6 4 6 4 5 5 6 8 8—52	110	10	100
John Farr—			
Out..6 7 7 7 7 5 10 7 9—65			
In...8 8 8 7 4 8 7 10 8—67	133	22	111
James A. Tyng—			
Out..7 5 5 8 4 5 5 6 9—52			
In...6 5 5 6 4 5 7 11 10—62	114	..	114
B. Hardwick—			
Out..6 7 5 8 5 6 7 7 10—61			
In...11 7 7 5 5 5 7 8 13—68	129	12	117
T. H. Powers Farr—			
Out..7 6 4 8 10 6 8 8 9—66			
In...7 6 10 6 3 6 6 8 9—61	127	10	117
L. St. Clair Colby—			
Out.13 8 6 6 9 6 9 11 15—83			
In...9 7 8 6 4 8 5 12 12—71	154	34	120
L. P. Bayard, Jr.—			
Out..7 7 7 10 7 6 6 7 8—65			
In...6 5 8 7 5 9 10 10 10—70	135	15	120
Beverly Ward, Jr.—			
Out..9 8 6 8 9 4 6 8 12—70			
In...8 9 9 6 3 11 6 12 13—77	147	24	123
G. C. Kobbe—			
Out..8 7 8 8 8 6 9 8 10—73			
In...10 10 7 7 6 9 9 10 6—75	148	22	126
L. P. Bayard—			
Out.12 10 8 10 9 5 6 9 11—86			
In...9 8 13 10 7 9 9 12 10—87	173	40	133
J. E. Bull—			
Out.10 12 8 8 10 6 7 8 12—81			
In...10 8 6 6 9 6 16 12—77	158	24	134
*L. Larocque—			
Out.11 7 18 8 9 6 6 7 10—82			
In...9 7 15 9 4 10 5 11 9—79	161	..	161

*Not for competition.

Beverly Ward, Jr., entertained the following guests from the Knollwood Country Club: P. Gilbert Thebaud, Howard A. Colby, Miss Enos, Miss Nathalie Enos, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Miss C. Du Pont Condit, and Louis Larocque. Others present were Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. John Steward, and Mrs. John Farr.

GOLFING OVER THE SNOW.

The Montclair Club's Tournament Spoiled by Inclement Weather.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Montclair Golf Club held a club tournament to-day on its circular course of nine holes, although the players were greatly handicapped by the hard crusted covering of snow which everywhere obscured the links, and also by the high wind which was blowing. The severe cold also kept many from competing, and only two entered the ladies' tournament. Miss Mary Van Lennep, who holds the record for the course among the ladies, which is 87 strokes, took 112 strokes to finish to-day. She beat Mrs. Fred Harrison, who had a handicap of three strokes, by the small margin of one. In the gentlemen's tournament, the leaders on the first round made these large scores:

A. A. Schroeder—12 11 11 7 9 5 10 14 14—93.
T. T. Reid—12 8 8 10 7 13 9 10 8—85.
H. C. Piper—16 9 12 13 7 20 12 14 18—126.

In the second round little account could be kept of play as the wild blew so. The drives over the hard surface of the snow were for remarkable distances, but the balls rolled so that it was very hard to hole them. All the players but T. C. Ennever and C. B. Brown dropped out before the end of the game, the former winning by seven strokes. Mr. Schroeder, the club champion, who holds the record for the corse—60 strokes—also dropped out.

The scores in the gentlemen's tournament:

	Handicap.	Gross.	Net.
T. C. Ennever	55	200	145
C. B. Brown	65	213	158
G. S. Bliss	65	(dropped out.)	
H. C. Piper	28	(dropped out.)	
T. T. Reid	7	(dropped out.)	
A. A. Schroeder, scratch	.	(dropped out.)	

The ladies tournament scores:

	Handicap.	Gross.	Net.
Miss Mary Van Lennep	Scratch.	112	112
Mrs. Fred Harrison	3	116	113

This afternoon an informal match was played between teams composed of T. T. Reid, Fred Harrison, and Paul Harrison of the Montclair Golf Club, and Gilbert Colgate, Richard M. Colgate, and Frank A. Wright of the South Orange Field Club. The Montclair team won by three holes.

FIGHTERS ARE GETTING ANXIOUS.

Authorities at El Paso Determined that There Shall Be No Contest.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 12.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons said at noon to-day that he had quit training, and would be in condition to fight Friday. If the fight did not take place Friday he would announce himself as champion of the world, and would meet all comers except Corbett, but that under no conditions would he meet Corbett.

A special train on the Mexican Central Railroad brought in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment from Chihuahua, and they are now scattering along the Mexican frontier with the intention of stopping the fight at all hazards.

"Joe" Wheelock said to-day, in answer to an inquiry by John L. Sullivan, that the fight would take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning across the river. It it thought that the Rurales and Custom House guards will be conveniently absent at that time.

Judge Crosby returned this morning from a visit with Gov. Ahumada of the State of Chihuahua, and says that the Governor will not spare an effort to prevent the fights taking place on Mexican soil. If this proves true, it knocks out all the boasting and assurances of the Stuart and Wheelock crowd.

Gov. Miguel Ahumada's presence upon the scene is considered by many here as meaning that it will be impossible for the fights to be pulled off on Mexican soil. The Governor's letter to the ministers of El Paso, issued yesterday, to the effect that he will do all in his power to prevent the fights in his territory, and his resolve to inflict punishment upon those participating in case the fights are surreptitiously held, is loudly applauded by the anti-fight people. The latter now feel assured that the carnival will not take place, at least not in this territory.

There was a secret conference last night between the Governor, United States Marshal Hall of New-Mexico, and Adjt. Gen. Mabry of the Texas Rangers. This conference was in the nature of a council of war, and it is certain that the details of the compaign to be inaugurated against the fighters and the promoters of the carnival were outlined. Stuart and his friends are getting anxious.

TO HOUNDS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fine Run of the Richmond County Hunt Club.

The Richmond County Hunt Club had an exciting drag hunt on Staten Island yesterday afternoon. The meet was at the Country Club at noon. Shortly afterward the hounds and their followers started on their journey across country at a fast pace, splendid sport prevailing from start to finish. Several formidable ditches and post and rail fences were encountered and negotiated in fine style by the flying huntsmen. No mishaps occurred to the riders.

The run began on the Richmond Road, near the Robin Hood Inn, and ended close by the Atlantic Hotel, a distance of five miles. With the exception of a few slippery spots, the going was good for this time of year.

The field included Erickson N. Nichols, Master of the Hounds; Norton W. Smith, Percival Griffiths, Charles F. Hart, J. Temple Gwathmey, and Otto Ahlmann. After the hunt the participants and a number of their friends enjoyed a luncheon at the Country Club. If the weather permits the hunt club will have a run next Saturday afternoon.

Pennsylvania Wants Murphy.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12.—Michael Murphy, trainer of the Yale track athletic teams for the last seven years, is the recipient of a flattering offer from the University of Pennsylvania and it is feared at Yale that he will accept. The offer is largely in excess of his salary at Yale. Murphy will not give the exact figures, but it is thought that it is about $2,500 a year. The offer of Pennsylvania will give Murphy practically exclusive control of the training of the athletic teams of the university and will enable him to put into execution his theories of athletic training to an even greater degree than at Yale. He has developed more track athletes at Yale than any other trainer in the history of athletics in the United States. Murphy states that he will not give his answer to the Pennsylvania Athletic Directors for some little time.

Races for the Seawanhaka Cup.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announce that the races for the Seawanhaka Cup, for which G. H. Duggan has challenged, will probably take place from the 13th to the 18th of July. The trial races to select the defender will be sailed on June 22, 23, and 24. A circular has been issued giving the conditions governing all races for the cup, and the courses over which the races will be sailed. The conditions have already been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the courses are the same as those over which the Spruce and Ethelwynn sailed.

Gleason to Play with New-York.

William Gleason signed a contract yesterday to play with the New-York Baseball Club this year.

Bicycles.

Second-hand Bicycles, $5 Up.

Oldest house; largest stock to select from; 400 second-hand Columbias, Victors, Crescents, Crawfords, Liberties, Warwicks, &c., $5 up to $25; new wheels, ladies' and men's, $29, $35, and $39; inspection invited. Herald Company, 114 Nassau Street, near Ann.

BICYCLES, 7.00 UP.

We Have What We Advertise.

Columbia, $17; Liberty, 25.00; Royal, 24.00; Ormonde, 19.00; new wheels, 37.50. SUNDRIES AT CUT RATES. Call NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay, near Broadway.

LAWS FOR TROTTING RACES

Biennial Congress of the National Association.

MOST OF THE OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Radical Change Regarding Dead Heats—Instalment Purses Cannot Be Declared Off—Foreign Buyers Protected.

Peace and harmony prevailed at the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association, which met yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel. Some of the malcontents who had contemplated an attack on the administration were present, but, finding they had little or no following, kept silent.

As the delegates arrived on early trains or came from other hotels, they were approached and sounded as to their approval of what had been done since the previous congress, which was held at the same place in 1894. That there had been misrepresentations was apparent, for more than one of the delegates, especially those from New-England, came here with the impression that the Western track managers were attempting to control the central body. It was even believed by some of the Yankee turfmen that the Secretary's office would be removed to Cleveland, where W. H. Gocher was living when the Board of Review appointed him to succeed M. M. Morse last eDcember.

John R. Graham of Boston, Treasurer of the New-England Breeders' Association, was one of the representatives who had been misinformed. On learning that no such change of headquarters was contemplated Mr. Graham said: "I came here with a few proxies from my section, which I intended to use against the new Secretary. Finding that he has the confidence of so many solid men, such as John H. Shults, and that the office is to remain in the East, I am not opposed to his selection."

The best evidence that the men who have had charge of affairs during the past term still enjoy the confidence of their constituents was furnished when the officials for the next two years were elected. Nearly all of the former leaders were retained, and the only changes that were made arose from some outside cause. Frank L. Coombs of Napa, Cal., who was the former Second Vice President, has dropped out of active service, and N. T. Smith of Menlo Park, in the Golden State, who is a prominent patron of trotting, was chosen to fill that position.

The vacancy in the Eastern District Board caused by the death of George M. Stearns of Chicopee Falls, Mass., was filled by the selection of Col. John E. Thayer of Boston. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, who declined to continue as a member for the Eastern District, was relieved, and M. M. Morse put in his stead. Similarly Van Kirkman of Nashville takes the place of G. M. Fogg of that city as member for the Central District, while in the Pacific District all three members were changed, N. T. Smith dropping out by virtue of his appointment as Second Vice President, while Jesse D. Carr of Salinas, Cal., and E. S. Rothchild of Portland, Oregon, were also relieved, on recommendation of Joseph C. Simpson. Adolph B. Spreckels and C. M. Chase, who were chosen instead, are both representative turfmen of the Pacific coast.

The time fixed for calling the congress to order was 2 P. M., but it had an hour lost in waiting for delegates to assemble in the banquet room. On the Forty-first Street side of the hotel, Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, as President, occupied the chair, with David Bonner of this city beside him in his capacity of First Vice President. The Treasurer, Lewis J. Powers, of Springfield, and Secretary W. H. Gocher, who is now settled at Hartford, were also present. Sixty-three delegates reported as holding proxies from the 575 members. The geographical distributions of the minor associations is as follows:

New-York	117	Rhode Island	6
Pennsylvania	65	Tennessee	4
Maine	61	West Virginia	4
Massachusetts	48	Indiana	3
Ohio	47	North Carolina	3
Canada	40	Michigan	3
Connecticut	22	Oregon	3
Vermont	30	Delaware	1
Kentucky	22	Nebraska	1
California	16	Nevada	1
Maryland	15	Wisconsin	1
New-Jersey	12	Florida	1
New-Hampshire	10	Georgia	1
Virginia	9	District of Columbia	1
Iowa	9	Australia	1
Illinois	9		
Total			575

It required nearly two hours to complete the roll call, following an old practice, which is not likely to be repeated. This wasted so much valuable time that it became necessary to hold an evening session, which continued till a late hour. As soon as the delegates had qualified, Charles H. Page of Philadelphia moved for the appointment of a committee to suggest nominations for officers and the fifteen members of the Board of Review. This carried, and the following were named as the committee: Charles H. Page of Philadelphia, C. F. Emery of Cleveland, Joseph Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, R. L. Allen of Joliet, Ill., and Horace E. Willis of Boston.

While this committee was deliberating, the report of the Committee on Rules was begun. Col. William Edwards of Cleveland, the Chairman, spoke of the hard work done by his associates, and then E. A. Tipton of Lexington, as Secretary, presented the report. It was agreed that there should be no discussion until the nominations for officials had been received.

When Mr. Page, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was ready, the other business was deferred. The following list was submitted and unanimously approved of by the congress: President—Major P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky., re-elected;) First Vice President—David Bonner, New-York City, (re-elected;) Second Vice President—N. T. Smith, Menlo Park, Cal.; Board of Review—Eastern District—Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass., (re-elected;) John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.; M. M. Morse, Hartford, Conn.; Atlantic District—George W. Archer, Rochester, (re-elected;) Joseph C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn., (re-elected;) Frank Bower, Philadelphia, re-elected;) Central District—William Edwards, Cleveland, (re-elected;) William Russell Allen, St. Louis, (re-elected;) Van Kirkman, Nashville, Tenn.; Western District—N. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, (re-elected;) Milton Sowell, Salt Lake, (re-elected;) F. S. Gorton, Chicago, (re-elected;) Pacific District—E. P. Heald, A. B. Spreckels, and C. M. Chase, all of San Francisco.

There was some discussion over the choice of M. M. Morse, who was formerly secretary for a member of the board. He himself seemed inclined to withdraw, and the name of Alexander C. Harbison, a well-known turfman of Hartford, was offered. The latter said that if Mr. Morse was a candidate he would not contest the place

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Brown System of Discipline for Railway Employes.

RECORD OF MISTAKES AND FAULTS

Several Railroad Companies Have Adopted the Novel System and Thus Hope to Secure Better Service from the Men.

What is known as the "Brown system of discipline" is now in operation on several railroads in this country. General Manager Bosworth of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad adopted the system on the 1st inst. Its chief provisions are as follows:

"Instead of discharging or suspending without pay for infraction of the rules of the company, a record will be kept of the mistakes and faults of employes. In this record will be kept a brief statement of the irregularities for which a man is responsible. This record will take the place of the 'lay off.' When a man commences to make a record in the book, he will be called in for an interview. He will be reminded that if the record gets too long the company will have to consider him as unfit for the service; he will be shown his failures, and will be given an opportunity to improve. When the record against a man gets so long as to demonstrate his unfitness for the service, he will be dismissed. This record will be a private one, and no employe will be shown any record therein except his own.

"In addition to the foregoing record, and for the purpose of making every accident and incident of importance happening on the road a lesson to all trainmen, there will be posted up on the bulletin boards brief statements of accidents, mistakes and failure to observe the rules, with comments thereon by the proper official. No names will be mentioned on these bulletins. It is hoped that the examination of these notices will be instructive to the employes, and do much to prevent the recurrence of similar cases."

Many railroad men believe that with this system in effect a feeling of more security and confidence on the part of employes will be developed.

GREAT NORTHERN RUMORS.

A Story from St. Paul that There Is to be a General Shake-Up.

A report comes from St. Paul, Minn., that within the next few days there will be a tremendous shake-up among the Great Northern Railway officials which will astonish both the operating and traffic departments. C. H. Warren, the present General Manager, will be transferred to the position of Controller, in charge of the Treasury and Accounting Departments. H. L. Schutte, the present General Traffic Manager of the system, is slated for retirement, and it is unofficially, but authoritatively announced that Francis B. Clarke, now Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Steamship Company, with headquarters at Buffalo, will be brought to St. Paul and placed in charge of the traffic of the entire rail and water lines of the Great Northern system.

It is also said among the changes in contemplation is the retirement of G. O. Somers from the position of General Freight Agent of the rail lines of the Great Northern. Mr. Somers may be sent to the Pacific coast to succeed P. P. Shelby as Assistant General Traffic Manager.

J. C. Eden, now General Agent at Duluth, will be promoted to one of two positions —either General Freight Agent of the rail lines or Assistant General Freight Agent in charge of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota Division and the Northern Steamship Company. It is considered probable J. M. Barr, now General Superintendent, will be promoted to be General Manager.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last were filed to-day with the State Railroad Commission:

Long Island Railroad Company: Gross earnings from operation, $859,058; operating expenses, $640,077; other income, $37,850; fixed charges, $270,936; deficit, $14,106; cash on hand, $106,143; profit and loss (surplus), $947,846. The deficit for the corresponding quarter in 1894 was $5,491.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company: Gross earnings from operation, $144,057; operating expenses, $95,337; fixed charges, $82,893; deficit, $34,173; cash on hand, $56,580; profit and loss (deficiency), $15,755. The deficit for the quarter a year ago was $22,921.

New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company: Gross searnings fro operation, $86,215; operating expenses, $75,877; fixed charges, $14,257; deficit, $3,920; cash on hand, $3,765; profit and loss (surplus), $125,987. For the quarter a year ago the road reported a net income of $4,773.

The New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad shows a deficit of $27,049 against a deficit of $50,407 for the quarter a year ago. The profit and loss (deficiency) is $97,324.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad shows a deficit of $21,912 against $22,239 for the quarter a year ago. The profit and loss (deficiency) is $206,905.

Declined to Share the Expense.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Western Freight Association, at a meeting held to-day, decided that it would not comply with the request of the Joint Traffic Association that Western roads bear an equal share with the Eastern lines of the expense of $2 to $3 a car now allowed for transfer of grain at elevators. The joint traffic lines decided to put all their roads on an equal footing with the Wabash and Michigan Central in regard to elevator charges, considering them as rebates and a violation of the spirit of the agreement. The Western roads considered they were being asked to help pay for loading grain going East after it left their hands.

Senate Railroad Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Senate Railroads Committee has agreed to report favorably the Assembly bill extending until April 1, 1899, the time for completing the Rhinecliff and Rhinebeck Surface Railroad.

The Senate Railroad Commission will meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow to take action on bills to prohibit the construction of railroads on certain Brooklyn streets, without an approval of a majority of property owners.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Jacob Steinbach of Long Branch, David S. Crater of Freehold, and W. W. Conover of Red Bank are the three Commissioners appointed by the New-Jersey court to appraise the property of Meyer Jonasson at West End, in Long Branch, that is in dispute with the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, pending condemnation proceedings. The disputed property will be appraised about the 20th of this month.

—Contracts for 31,000 tons of steel rails have been awarded by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at $28 per ton—23,000 tons for the lines east of Pittsburg and 8,000 tons for the Western lines. The contracts have been divided among the following companies: Carnegie, 9,000 tons; Cambria, 6,000 tons; Pennsylvania Steel, 6,000 tons; Lackawanna, 2,000 tons, and Illinois Steel, 8,000 tons.

—Stockholders of the Avon, Geneseo, and Mount Morris Railroad are called upon by President George H. Phelps to consider a demand by the Erie Railroad (which leases the smaller line) for a reduction in the rental to 2¾ per cent. upon the capital stock for three years from Jan. 1, 1896, 3 per cent. for one year thereafter, and 3½ per cent. thereafter.

—Col. B. W. Wrenn, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Plant system; W. A. Turk of the Southern Railway, C. P. Atmore of the Louisville and Nashville, and William Bailey Thomas, Commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association, are now at Tampa, Fla., attending the annual convention of the Southern Passenger Agents' Association.

—The first meeting of the new Central Passenger Committee was held in Commissioner Donald's office, in Chicago, yesterday. Thirty members were present, and the report of the Committee on Membership stated that eight roads had pledged their word to join the association, and others who had promised to consider the matter were expected to come in by April 1.

—Projectors of the new Ohio River, Augusta and Savannah Railroad have completed their plans preparatory to organization. The road will be built from Savannah to Hulen Gap, a distance of 296 miles, and thence through Knoxville to its terminus on the Ohio River.

The waiting and baggage rooms and the ticket office of the New-England Railroad in Hartford will be consolidated next Sunday with those of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. It is said that Ticket Agent Veasey of the New-England Road will retire.

—W. E. Davis of Chicago, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, is to go to Montreal as General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk system.

—Charles F. Mayer, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is in this city for a few days. It is unlikely that he will again take up railroad work for some time to come.

—General Passenger Agent Lee is authority for the statement that the Lehigh Valley Road is about to put on two new fast trains between New-York and Buffalo.

—Receiver John Tod of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio has fixed the date of the foreclosure sale of that road in Cleveland on the 25th inst.

—Thomas B. Kennedy, President of the Harrisburg and Bedford Railroad Company, has applied for an order of the court to dissolve the corporation.

—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, which operates its own sleeping car service, is having cars built with an electric light in each berth.

—For the exclusive use of a trolley parlor car in Brooklyn, during a morning or afternoon, the company charges $20, and for an evening $25.

—Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting in Philadelphia on next Wednesday.

—P. S. Blodgett of the Lake Shore, it is said, was offered, and declined, the position of General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk.

—Thirty-eight new locomotives are to be constructed for the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Altoona and Juniata shops.

—A survey has recently been made for a branch of the Lehigh Valley Road to Waterloo and Seneca Falls, in this State.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will meet to-day for the first time since last Friday.

—President C. E. Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is in New-York.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road runs no freight trains on Sundays.

—Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison Board, has gone to Chicago.

CHURCH OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM

THE REV. J. SPENCER TURNER, JR., TO BE ITS PASTOR.

Its Ritual Will Be Far More Ceremonial than That of Any Other Church in Brooklyn.

A new Protestant Episcopal Church, to be known as the Church of St. Chrysostom, will shortly be organized in Brooklyn by the Rev. John Spencer Turner, Jr., son of J. Spencer Turner of 57 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

A highly ritualistic form of service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Turner, who will be pastor of the church, and in many respects it will correspond to that which may be witnessed in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in this city.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, in speaking of his new church yesterday, said:

"There is frequently a misunderstanding with regard to the use of terms and ceremonials. In the Roman churches I don't think people realize that there is sometimes a difference in the ceremonials, which is brought about very often by a difference in circumstances. Of course, in a rich congregation things are done differently from the way they are done in a poor parish. By this, I do not want people to fancy that things are done in a peculiar way, but wish to convey the idea that, while they are in strict harmony with general church rules, they are adapted to meet the necessities of a neighborhood. Naturally, as we put forth the same claim as the Roman Catholic churches, it is logical that churches possessing the priesthood must possess other things in common. The services of the new church will be in strict conformity to the Book of Common Prayer, and under the authority of the Bishop."

The new organization has been sanctioned by the proper ecclesiastical authorities. The object in organizing this new church is to provide a place of worship for a large number of persons who have no fixed church connection.

The structure in which the services will be held will be on Tompkins Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue.

There will be at first a mixed choir, as the new rector believes in a high class of church music.

"The so-called Catholic movement," said the Rev. Mr. Turner, "is, unfortunately, greatly misunderstood by many people, especially by those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves as to the facts of history. Episcopalians who advocate the use of Catholic ceremonial do so because they regard it as the right of heritage of the Church of England and the daughter Church of America. Catholic ritual serves two great purposes—it is a picture by which the truths of religion are brought home forcibly to men's minds, and it is the outward expression of the American Church's true connection with the historic Catholic past. The Episcopal Church is Catholic, along with the Greek Church and the Roman Church. She, therefore, teaches a Catholic faith, as held by the undivided Church, and uses such lawful ceremonial as rightfully expresses that faith."

The Rev. Mr. Turner is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood in the House of Prayer, in Newark, N. J. He was in charge of the Church of the Holy Innocents in Hoboken, N. J., until his health compelled him to give up active work.

There is only one ritualistic church in Brooklyn at present—St. Martin's Church, on President Street near Smith Street.

A number of the communicants of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, some years ago left that church and started a new ritualistic church. It was known as the Church of the Mediator, and services were held in the building at the corner of Ormond Place and Jefferson Avenue. The Rev. James W. Sparks was the rector. It was never recognized as an Episcopal church by the Bishop of the diocese owing to its ritualistic ceremonial.

The church struggled along, held grand musical services, having a first-class boy choir, and finally changed its name to the Church of the Incarnation. Its congregation dispersed two years later. Since then there has not been a ritualistic church on the Hill or in the upper part of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Turner will take a trip to Europe before he gathers his congregation for the initial services in the church.

CHILDREN PETITION MAYOR GLEASON

He Refuses to Appoint Mr. Joyce Principal of Their School.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 12.—A delegation of several hundred school children waited upon Mayor Gleason at the City Hall this morning. They were from the Fifth Ward, and wanted the Mayor to have Principal Martin Joyce transferred from the Third Ward primary school to their school. Until recently Mr. Joyce had charge of the Fifth Ward school, and without apparent cause was sent to the Third Ward institution. He was succeeded by Principal Demarest, who had charge of the Fifth Ward school under Gleason's former administration.

Mayor Gleason declined to comply with the request, which was made by a committee from the delegation which filled all the rooms in the City Hall. The children presented to the Mayor in support of their request a petition containing 640 signatures. He said that the majority of the names appeared to have been signed by the same person, as the writing was very much alike. One of the committee said that it was due to the same system of penmanship being taught in every department of the school. The Mayor told the delegation that Mr. Joyce had destroyed examination papers twenty-four hours after the examination had been held.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are: Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon, relieved from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty at that post, relieving Major Robert H. White, Surgeon. Major White will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

—Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report to Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty.

—The transfers in the Fourteenth Infantry are Lieut. James R. Lindsay, Company E, to Company K; Lieut. Perry L. Mills, Company K to Company E.

—Capt. William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., as a witness before the court-martial at that post.

—Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, will report at Tallahassee, Fla., for duty with the militia for one month.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Second Cavalry, two months.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Every one is aware of its high merit. Now selling below manufacturing prices, to make room for new goods.

TOWING THE MOORISH PRINCE TO PORT

She Lost Her Propeller—Should Reach Here This Afternoon.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Arrangements have been made with the Boston Towboat Company to tow the disabled British steamer Moorish Prince to New-York. The tugboat Storm King, which had been dispatched from Wood's Holl, arrived alongside the steamer about 4:30 this afternoon, and shortly afterward started with her in tow for New-York, where, barring accidents, she should arrive to-morrow afternoon.

The accident to the Moorish Prince occurred early this morning when she was nearly abreast of Gay Head, Vineyard Sound. The steamship's propeller became loosened, dropped out of its position, and was lost. It is thought that the accident may have been caused by the steamer striking some submerged object. No other damage resulted, so far as known.

The repairs to the vessel will detain her at New-York for some time.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION FOR her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 10 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children; first-class city reference. Call, from 9 until 12, 317 West 21st St., ring Lee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced English Protestant as chambermaid, where butler and parlormaid are kept; the best of city references. A. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Apply Feb. 12, from 9 until 11, 10 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and laundress; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St. Buttler.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a small family; has good city reference. H., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; city reference. S. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children or waiting; first-class city reference. 317 West 21st St., ring Lee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 266 West 26th St., private family.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children; references; private family. 249 West 49th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on a lady or assist with other work; first-class city reference. S. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference from other side; would assist with other work. 222 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as experienced chambermaid and laundress; private American family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 460 West 33d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; best city references; last employer can be seen. 13 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference. 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and attend to grown children; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference. 785 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent, economical German girl; willing and obliging; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; all kinds cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker of pastry of all kinds; best city reference; lady seen. 109 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; larding, clear soup, jellies, creams, ices; excellent baker; first class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—English; experienced in all branches of cookery; takes full charge of kitchen; luncheons and dinners; wages, $50; best city references. S. L., Tyson's market, 44th St. and 5th Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing bread, pastry, dessert; husband competent butler; private family; best references. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker; gets up company dinners and lunches; can come well recommended. Call or address; seen; for two days; 127 East 63d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; good cook and laundress; good chambermaid and waitress. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of French cooking and company dinners; entire charge; best reference; city or country. W. F., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in private family; good baker; day or week; good reference. 108 West 40th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. Inquire Tyson's market, 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Cook, 110 East 41st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; best references. 205 East 43d St., Driscoll's bell

COOK.—By a neat German cook; wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a cook and laundress in city or country; good reference. 409 East 29th St.

COOK.—By North Ireland girl; best city references; as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class baker; do course washing; city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family by competent woman; can take full charge of kitchen; best city reference. 456 West 34th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; good cook, laundress; chambermaid, waitress. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By young American woman as first-class cook; American family; best city reference. 117 East 53d St., Adams's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. B. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First class, French, by the day, $1.50; week or month; dinner parties and luncheons a specialty; best reference. 354 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day cooking or cleaning; best reference. E. W., 500 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city references. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept. S. L., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; public place preferred; best city references. 443 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; no washing and ironing; references. I. H., 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—Best references; wages $25; city or country. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class; good city reference; private family. 470 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; best of reference; call all the week. 519 West 49th St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, to go out by the day; formerly with "Kate Riely"; evening and street dresses; reference. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Improves on waists; good sewer, or as seamstress. Call or address, for two days, Seamstress, 206 East 32d St., care Miss Lofgran.

DRESSMAKER.—Work by the day; by a thoroughly competent seamstress and dressmaker; best reference. M. Mathews, 310 East 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would go out by day; first-class cutter and fitter. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of references. Address Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma; highly recommended. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent American woman as working housekeeper; or wait on invalid. Mott, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress. Ericsson, 512 East 148th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By young woman as thorough housemaid; will assist in the pantry; highest city reference. 331 Madison Av., corner of 43d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; or care of growing children in American family by an intelligent Swiss Protestant, middle age, speaking three languages; good seamstress, packer and traveler; city references. 411 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; having been in France and England; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; three years' city reference. D. C., 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; just arrived; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good references. A. B. Z., Box 852 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class packer and traveler; best city reference. Lady's Maid, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; willing to travel; best reference. A. B., care Mrs. Saunier, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; competent, willing and obliging; city references. French Maid, 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. L'Allemand, 158 West 20th St.

MAID.—In return for passage to England, a cheerful young woman will give her services as maid or nurse; very good sailor. L. S., 114 East 53d St., care of Snooke.

MAID.—Would like to go to Europe as maid; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. Z. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

USEFUL MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In family; experienced with children; reference. L. H., care Mrs. Tulley, 251 West 68th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl; first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; shirts, collars, and cuffs; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; shirts, collars, and cuffs; first-class city reference. 3 East 72d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; good city reference. 121 West 80th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 310 East 31st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable young woman as first-class laundress; thorough in all her duties; private family; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, just disengaged, as first-class laundress; best city references. M. H., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent laundress; in private family; good reference. 445 West 54th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as excellent laundress; city or country; city references. Advertiser, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress, disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's for two days. 38 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent, 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; best city references. Call for two days, M. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French laundress to go out by the day or week, or take work home. 411 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 332 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; first-class laundress; seen at present employer's. 24 West 40th St. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good reference. 353 West 53d St.; one flight up.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; will take entire charge; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a good situation for her nurse, who is a good, reliable, and trustworthy girl for baby or small children; can take entire charge. Present employer's, 22 West 36th St.; call from 10 to 1.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as nurse to infant or grown children, or as maid to wait on lady; neat and competent; good seamstress and packer; willing to travel; wages, $20 to $25; references. C. M., 630 2d Av., third floor.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; reference from last place; city or country. 160 West 17th St., Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent Swiss Protestant nurse; speaks French and German; small children preferred; best reference. A. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined, competent, North German from Hanover; growing children; German and kindergarten; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; city or country; one year's city reference from last place. 106 East 52d St., Godfrey's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city references. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as nurse to young child; can be seen at present employer's from 10 to 12. 47 West 72d St.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as nurse in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 1, 47 West 72d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESSMAKING, CHILDREN'S clothes; all kinds sewing; $1 day. C., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; fully competent; takes a butler's place; five years' city reference from last place. 910 6th Av., McY.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, experienced; private family; city or country; reference. 410 West 50th St., Donohue's bell).

WAITRESS.—By young girl; give best reference; two years with last employer. Care Mrs. Reynolds, 200 West 64th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in a private family; best of reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. 421 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced English Protestant; by week or otherwise; takes butler's place. G., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; with second man or otherwise; just disengaged; thoroughly efficient; well recommended. G., 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; speaks French and English; first-class references for seven years same family in this city. L. Martin, 162 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; highly recommended by present employer, Butler, 724 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man; 23; good houseman; references; wages $30 a month. R. Coles, 443 West 35th St., care of Graham.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss man; obliging; good appearance; city or country; best references. L. C., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, or VALET.—In private family; excellent city reference. English, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Belgian, 35 years of age; city or country; best reference. A. D., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; first-class references. Janes, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young, industrious Swiss; single; age 32; with best written and personal city references. William, 204 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By competent French butler in private family; thoroughly experienced in his duties; excellent references. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; just disengaged; best of references; city or country. G. M., 981 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a butler; single-handed; best references; $35. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly first-class French-Swiss butler; good valet; understands his duties in every respect; will be disengaged the 16th inst.; family going South. Call at present employer's, 125 East 34th St.; lady can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; good reference; city or country. B. M., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French Swiss couple as cook and butler; man has first-class references; wife recently arrived from Europe; is very good cook. A. J., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private family; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. J. S., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; town or country; references to ability, honesty, and sobriety. B. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man in a private fmaily; eight years' city references; sober, honest, and willing; lady can be seen. A. A., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; well recommended as to ability and good character. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class head butler; Swedish man; 20 years; city reference. A. B., 106 West 42d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French cook; best city references. R. B., Box 281 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, trotters, roadsters, carriages, harness, furnaces; skillful tandem-four driver; expert horseman; stylish appearance; economical manager; practical veterinarian; several years unexceptionable recommendations; former employers accessible; temperate, respectful, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; thoroughly qualified taking charge of gentleman's stable, city or country; expectations quite moderate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By English Protestant as first-class coachman; competent and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; six years' first-class personal reference from present employer. Address, letters only, L. D., 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man. Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. G. L., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; 5 feet 9; understands horses, harness thoroughly; four years in last place; good, careful driver; strictly sober, willing, obliging. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for a thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to recommend his present coachman; English; single; whom he has had six years; thoroughly competent. S. C. D., Room 121, 26 Broadway.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Scotchman; single; best references from former employers; strictly sober and industrious; no objections to country. Coachman, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman who is disengaged on account of family turning out; eight years' references from last employer; can be seen. T. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; useful if required; highly recommended; country preferred. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—First-class; understands his business in every department; is a thoroughly practical man in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables both under glass and out of doors; roses, orchids, graperies, lawns, shrubs, all planting and improving of grounds, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; is honest, sober, and reliable, and can furnish nine years' reference. Address Gardener, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, care of lawns, planting, and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references. Gardener, Box 124, Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving, care of horses; good milker; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 146 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; one child; take entire charge of private place; has first-class reference. Gardener, Box 8, Great Neck, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young Irishman; lately landed; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references. 430 East 71st St.; ring W. F. McGrath's bell.

GROOM, with first-class references; city or country. B. White, 206 West 26th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swedish man; private family; as second man. J. E. D., 224 East 33d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best city reference; present employer can be seen. Second Man, 724 5th Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; 23; willing and obliging; best city references. V. S., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Under butler; willing and obliging; best reference as to character and ability. Charles, care of H. Collins, 237 East 58th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By an Englishman; 37; tall; good appearance; in private family; knows thoroughly all duties in reference to such position; willing to do anything required of him; dress suit to be provided. J. C., Box 106, 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man in a private family by a young man; 30; Protestant; understands furnace and steam heating; good city reference. A. M., care of W. Jones, 861 6th Av.

USEFULMAN or FOOTMAN.—Private family; understands steamheaters, furnaces, pumps, windows, brasses, elevators; valeting; best city reference. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man in a private family or boarding house; moderate wages. H. G., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; well recommended; can act as butler if required. J. B., 1,026 3d Av.

VALET or BUTLER—With parlormaid; highest references. J. S., 642 5th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or COOK.—By a young Japanese man as waiter or

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINES

Distinguished Guests Attend Its Banquet at Delmonico's.

TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Dr. C. M. Depew Speaks Eloquently of the Martyred President—Political Bent of Senator-elect Foraker's Speech.

The Republican Club of New-York last night celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln with a brilliant and notable banquet at Delmonico's. It was, perhaps, the most elaborate celebration that took place yesterday in honor of Lincoln Day. The most eloquent of orators entertained the guests after dinner, and the number of those present, together with the magnificence of the floral and banquet arrangements, combined to make the occasion a very impressive one.

Elihu Root presided until the arrival about 10 o'clock of Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the club, who had been away on business in Boston.

Gov. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio and Chauncey M. Depew were speakers at the first banquet of the Republican Club ten years ago. After a decade of mementous political history, Senator Foraker and Dr. Depew again addressed the Republican Club at the banquet last night.

The Lincoln Dinner Committee was composed of Edmund Wetmore, William D. Murphy, Secretary; James Peers Foster, Treasurer; Henry Gleason, J. Clarke Thomas, Elihu Root, John R. Tresidder, and Mortimer C. Addoms.

Each table was provided with little flags, which the guests waved freely and enthusiastically during the speeches.

Some of Those Present.

At the guests and speakers' table sat sixteen gentlemen, in the following order:

Frank B. Carpenter.
L. E. Chittenden.
William H. Robertson.
Gen. E. A. McAlpin.
William L. Strong.
Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce.
Seth Low.
Senator-elect J. B. Foraker.
Cornelius N. Bliss.
Chauncey M. Depew.
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.
Dev. Dr. W. E. Park.
Gov. John W. Griggs.
Henry E. Howland.
Rt. Rev. A. Leonard.
Charles G. Wilson.

Others present were:

Henry Gleason.
Edmund Wetmore.
Martha Mellies.
Elihu Root.
Samuel B. Clarke.
Oren Root, Jr.
John Proctor Clarke.
Francis R. Scott.
William D. Murphy.
S. P. Avery.
J. Horace Harding.
A. B. Atkins.
George H. Coutts.
William C. Schlogg.
William N. Adams.
Walter Mason.
James P. Foster.
Dr. E. S. Peck.
Edward Schenck.
Dr. Edward P. Brush.
James P. Hayes.
Alfred B. Price.
Mortimer C. Addoms.
John Sabine Smith.
Dr. J. Clarke Thomas.
E. A. Newall.
J. R. Tresidder.
G. A. Morrison.
John H. Wood.
Frederick Platzek.
John French.
C. N. Taintor.
Ellis H. Roberts.
S. M. Milliken.
A. G. Paine.
William Mitchell.
Brace Hayden.
T. Astley Atkins.
Anson G. McCook.
H. St. Clair Niles.
A. H. Fischer.
William C. Taylor.
F. G. Howe.
D. O. Wickham.
Amzi L. Barber.
Edward C. Jones.
John F. Everhart.
L. L. Van Allen.
Edwin W. Harris.
William A. Campbell.
William Babcock, Jr.
C. S. Gleed.
Olde J. Whitlock.
Gerrit E. Havilland.
Frank Williams.
Lee C. Hart.
George M. Wright.
Ora Howard.
H. C. Haskell.
W. B. Merriam.
James H. Hoffman.
A. Friedlander.
J. Baskowitz.
Henry Rice.
Louis Marshall.
Samuel Untermyer.
M. Warley Platzek.
Thomas B. Kerr.
Frank C. Loveland.
A. B. Humphrey.
R. C. Shannon.
Appleton D. Palmer.
Frederick D. Hild.

Letters of Regret.

Letters of regret were received from Gov. Morton, John D. Rockefeller, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Gov. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Gov. William C. Bradley of Kentucky, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Avery D. Rucker, Commodore Sicard, and Gen. Horace Porter.

Robert T. Lincoln, only surviving son of Abraham Lincoln, wrote as follows:

I beg to acknowledge the complimentary invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New-York, to be held on my father's birthday.

As it is impossible for me to have the pleasure of accepting the invitation, I can only renew the assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of the honor done my father's memory.

A Room for the Ladies.

It has always been a custom at the Lincoln Dinner to reserve a room for the wives of the committeemen, and up stairs last evening over a score of ladies sat down in a room by themselves. The ladies in this room were Mrs. Dr. E. F. Peck, Mrs. William D. Murphy, Mrs. A. B. Atkins, Mrs. P. C. Lounsbury, Mrs. Henry Mrs. A. H. Gleason, Mrs. C. H. Patrick, Mrs. Alfred B. Price, Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Miss Susie L. B. Thomas, Mrs. Nellie Webb, Mrs. Mortimer D. Addoms, and Miss Carrie M. Flemming.

A handsome picture of Abraham Lincoln hung gracefully draped among the flags above the speaker's table.

Mr. Root Introduces Dr. Depew.

It was after 10 o'clock when Elihu Root introduced Dr. Depew, with a few appropriate remarks, as the first speaker of the evening. Dr. Depew responded to the toast of "Abraham Lincoln." He said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of the Republican Club:

Celebrations of the anniversaries of heroes and statesmen, of battlefields and significant events have, as a rule, only a historical interest. They lack the freshness and passion of touch and attachment. It has always been the habit of peoples to deify their heroes. After a few generations they are stripped of every semblance to humanity. We can reach no plane where after the lapse of a hundred years we can view George Washington as one of ourselves. He comes to us so perfect, full rounded, and complete that he is devoid of the defects which make it possible for us to love greatness. The same is largely true of all the Revolutionary worthies, except that the Colonial Dames have raised—or lowered—Benjamin Franklin to the level of our vision by deciding that he was so human that his descendants in the fourth generation is unworthy of their membership.

Thank heaven, we can still count as one of ourselves, with his humor and his sadness, with his greatness and his every-day homeliness, with his wit and his logic, with his gentle chivalry that made him equal to the best-born knight and his awkward and ungainly ways that made him one of the plain people, our martyred President, our leader of the people, Abraham Lincoln.

The Revolutionary War taught liberty from the top down; the civil war taught liberty from the people up to the colleges and the pulpits. The Revolutionary struggle was the revolt of property against unjust taxation until it evoluted into independence. It was the protest of the leaders in commercial, industrial, and agricultural pursuits against present and prospective burdens. Sublime as were its results and beneficial as was the heritage which it left behind, there was a strong element of materialism in its genesis and motive.

The civil war threw to the winds every material consideration in the magnificent uprising of a great and prosperous people, moved to make every sacrifice for patriotism, for country, and for the enfranchisement of the bondmen. The first struggle of the Revolutionary war represented Colonial success. Washington was the richest man in the United States. Jefferson and Hamilton, Jay, and the Adamses were the best products of the culture of American colleges and of opportunity.

In the second period when the contest was for the supremacy of the principle, of the preservation of the Union against the destructive tendencies of State rights, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay represented the American farmers' sons, who had also received the benefits of liberal education.

In the third period, the protest against the extension of slavery, the war for the Union, and the reconstruction of the seceded States, with the contributions which came to our statesmanship from the newly settled territories, we had the heroes born in the log cabins. Their surroundings and deprivations were not those of poverty, but of struggle. The log cabin in the new settlement, with civilization, the school, the academy, and the university not far distant, were the training schools of independence and greatness.

Lincoln's Failures.

The age of miracles has past, and yet, unless he can be accounted for upon well-defined principles, Lincoln was a miracle. At twenty years of age, dressed in skins, never having known a civilized garment, he was the story teller of the neighborhood, the good-natured giant, who, against rough and cruel companions, used his great strength to defend the weak and protect the oppressed. He thirsted for knowledge, and yet was denied the opportunities for its acquisition, and he exhausted the libraries for miles around, whose resources were limited to five volumes, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," Weems's "Washington," a short history of the United States, and the Bible. As a laborer upon the farm he was not a success, because he diverted his fellow-laborers from their work with his marvelous gift of anecdote, and his habit of mounting a stump and eloquently discussing the questions of the day. As a boatman upon the Mississippi he was not a success, because, while he was among the class which delighted to call themselves half horse and half alligator in their mad debauches on the route and in New-Orleans, he was not of them. As the keeper of a country store he was not a success, because his generous nature could not refuse credit to the poor, who he knew could never pay, and he could not perform the dishonest act of so manipulating his accounts that those of his customers who could respond should make up, through an increase of price or the falsification of their passbooks, for those who could not. As a surveyor he was a failure, because his mind was upon other and larger questions than the running of a boundary line.

As a lawyer he was successful only after many years of practice, because, unless he was enlisted for right and justice, he could not give to the case either his eloquence or his judgment. As a member of the Legislature of Illinois he made little mark, for the questions were not such as stirred his mighty nature. As a member of Congress he came to the front only once, and then on the unpopular side. The country was wild for war, for the acquisition of territory by conquest, and for an invasion of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. When to resist the madness of the hour meant the present and perhaps permanent annihilation of political prospects, among the few who dared to rise and protest against war, and especially an unjust one, was Abraham Lincoln.

A Leader of the People.

Beyond the rulers of every age, Lincoln was the leader of the people—of what he called the plain people. His training in the wilderness, in the rough surroundings of his boyhood and early manhood, as a lawyer upon the circuit, with the Judges, the counsel, the jurymen, and the witnesses, and his experience upon the stump, enabled him to know the sentiment of the American fireside as no other statesman ever did. A more timid President would have made concessions which would have disrupted the country. A more rash and radical President would have moved so fast that he would have lost the Northern support and sundered the Republic. But when those who would have sacrificed everything for peace—and they constituted almost a majority of the North—wanted him to recognize in some form or another at different stages of the war the Southern Confederacy, he was as immovable as a rock; and when others were denouncing him because he would not abolish slavery, he was again as immovable as a rock. He knew as no other man did, as Cabinets and Congresses did not know, the sentiments and feelings of the plain people of the Northern States. He knew that they loved beyond everything else the Union, and he would move only so fast as over the electric currents, which connected his heart and brain with every fireside in the land, came the tidings to him that they were ready for another advance along the lines of revolutionary action which would preserve the Union. He had the Emancipation proclamation in his desk for months, while he was subjected to every kind of attack and assault, because he knew that the time had not arrived for issuing it. But when defeat after defeat had brought the country to a full understanding of the desperation of the struggle, and that all means must be used if the Union should be saved, as soon as Antietam gave the justification, he freed the slave.

At the day of his death Lincoln possessed a power in the United States which no President ever before had, not even Washington. Courts and Congresses were his servants, and armies and navies the obedient ministers of his will. His death set back into the realm of passion the reconstruction of the States. Had he lived, a plan would have been carried through by him which would have prevented the horrors and scandals of the period, would have established the fact that, in being the best friend of the South upon the lines which he had laid out, he was also adopting the wisest policy for his country.

Remarkable for Courage.

This man of peace and gentleness and tenderness was the most courageous of mortals. When Richmond surrendered, and he landed in the rebel capital, and walked through the streets filled with stragglers of the Confederate Army and enemies naturally envenomed by their misfortunes, with no escort and no companion, except his little boy, whom he held by the hand, he performed one of the most courageous as well as one of the most picturesque acts in our history. In the Trent affair, there was a unanimous sentiment for holding Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, who had been taken off the British ship, yet when Lincoln understood that it was a violation of international law, he did what he alone could have done, because of the confidence of the people in him—surrendered the rebel Commissioners. But when France invaded Mexico he did not hesitate for a moment to protest against this flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine, nor to assure Louis Napoleon that when his hands were free he would send the victorious army of the Union to drive the invaders from the soil of our neighboring republic.

Senator-elect Foraker.

Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio next responded to the toast of "The Republican Party." He said:

So far as the past of the Republican Party is concerned, very little need be said. It speaks for itself. Suffice it to say, it is replete in glorious achievements; its great deeds and great men will forever challege the admiration of the world. As the past is full of glory, so is the present resplendent with triumph. No party ever won such victories as we are now enjoying. At the hands of those who defeated us has come our most signal vindication. The Democratic Party in power has been a sore trial to the country, but it has brought to all the rich blessings of experimental education. In consequence, our principles, policy, and purposes are better understood and theirs less.

Without exception, our home policy has brought only rack and ruin, while our foreign policy has been an almost uninterrupted chapter of disappointment and mortification. Three years of Democratic rule have been sufficient to demonstrate the heresy of Democratic principles and the wisdom of ours.

They have done more. They have demonstrated that there is no harmony of opinion among Democrats as to what Democracy means. Scarcely any of their leaders are in accord as to what is the simon-pure article. They are hopelessly divided upon every great question. We have seen the House quarrel with the Senate; the Senate quarrel with the House; both houses quarrel with the President, and the President refuse to agree with anybody. In the presence of the whole Nation, and at a time of the most serious peril and great responsibility, we have been treated to exhibitions of "party perfidy" and the "communism of pelf," while months pass with nothing done, except to demonstrate incapacity to do anything, and now, finally, as a sort of grotesque climax, we have been called upon to witness the spectacular performance of a Senator from South Carolina, to employ his own language, "sticking a pitchfork into the big fat ribs" of a Democratic President—all in the name of statesmanship. Such experiences have made it painfully clear that, great, rich, and powerful as our country is, there can be no prosperity unless wisdom, patriotism, and sound business sense are applied in the conduct of its affairs.

It may be safely assumed that reciprocity will be restored and made a permanent feature of our commercial policy, and that our monetary standard will be upheld and our banking and currency systems maintained and perfected.

The Fathers Started Well.

When our fathers had organized our Government, they at once undertook the work of securing our industrial and commercial independence. They accomplished their purpose by applying the principles of protection to both land and sea. We are all familiar with the wonders wrought in the development of our resources through the agency of protective duties on imports, but apparently only the limited few are aware that our achievements at home had their complete counterpart on the water. The basic proposition of the fathers was that it should be made advantageous to carry goods in American-built ships. To this end they discriminated in tonnage and tariff duties. The result was a phenomenal development of shipbuilding, and a marine that carried under the American flag at one time more than 90 per cent. of our imports and almost as large a percentage of our exports. But unfortunately they had the theorist in that day, as we have him in this, and free trade was then, as now, his favorite theme. The Congress listened to him, and by various enactments, ending in 1828, when its work was finished, the last vestige of protection to American shipping was removed.

The seductive phrase employed was not "the markets of the world" or "tariff reform," but "reciprocal liberty of commerce." Its meaning, however, was the same, free trade on the ocean, and its effect was the blight that has always attended our application of that doctrine. Decline at once set in, and 30 per cent. of our carriage had been lost when the war came and swept away 25 per cent. more of it. The work of saving the Union and the great problems of emancipation, enfranchisement, reconstruction, and specie resumption so pressed upon and occupied the Republican Party that it had no time to thoroughly address itself to this matter until Mr. Cleveland's first Administration was upon us.

Had President Harrison been re-elected the probabilities are that something effective would have been done ere this; but he was not re-elected, and the tide has relentlessly run against us, until now we carry only about 12 or 13 per cent. of our foreign trade. It can scarce be said that there is any longer an American marine. There are a number of views in which this is discreditable and unfortunate.

There is the patriotic view—the pride every American should feel in seeing his country's flag in all the waters of the world. Then there is the naval view—a nursery of seamen to man our battle ships in time of war; and we can scarcely overestimate the value of the employment it would afford to our capital and our people, or the indirect advantages that would result from the prestige it would give us in our trade relations.

But consider for the present only the direct indisputable financial results. Careful estimates show that we are annually paying to foreign ships for freights and passengers more than $150,000,000 in gold that should and would be paid to ourselves if our American marine was what it once was, and, if we do our duty, will be again. We have paid out on this account the last thirty years more than five times the amount of all the gold balances we have been compelled to export.

Various remedies have been suggested; some good, some otherwise. It is impossible to discuss them here. I content myself therefore with the simple declaration that the time has come for this question to receive heroic treatment. Temporizing expedients will not answer.

The first great underlying proposition is that we must not buy, but build our ships. The brand of America must be impressed upon every timber of every craft we sail, and the flag of the United States must again float over 90 per cent. of our foreign carriage. Bounties and subsidies and subventions are good in their way, but they are distasteful to the American people, and I have little faith in the permanency of any policy that depends upon them. The practice of the founders of the Republic was wiser and better. Let us profit by their wisdom and experience. Discriminating tonnage and tariff duties worked wonders once; they will do it again.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch spoke on "The Home of Lincoln." He said:

One is safe to maintain that to-day, forescore years and seven after his advent, and more than three decades after his ascension to glory, Abraham Lincoln belongs to no one State. In the flesh the son of one Nation, in the spirit he is proudly claimed and his memory is treasured as a priceless inspiration by all humanity. The whole earth is a willing pedestal to his fame, and the best and noblest of all nations asks for the privilege to garland afresh every year his memorial in their hearts. In the alchemy of reverence for him, the distinctions and differences of geographical longitudes of social hierarchy are dissolved. In royal palaces and baronial manors, museums though oft they be of trophies won in days when America was still curtained from the ken of seafaring men, and monuments as they are of political systems antipodal to that of which he was the most devoted exponent and his untitled name is the sacramental symbol, the story of the simple-hearted but strong-mined American is as familiar a household word as it is in the humble cottage of the frontier pioneer gone out to build new altars to liberty.

The learned are wooed away from their musty parchments by the fresher chapters of his life no less frequently than are the untutored of all tongues carried aloft by the fairy tale of his career. Wearers of the imperial ermine feel that he is one of their order by a right more unquestionable than heredity can ever confer, and still the unknighted and ungartered commoners know as certainly that he is still of their rank. Such tribute of universal adoption is posterity's recognition of true greatness. The constellation which shines with a light intense enough to be hailed in all zones, counts not many stars. The company of these elect is limited. But even in this cluster of the great and good of all ages and lands there is none before the aureole of whose fame the brilliant halo of the martyr-head of the American railsplitter has to pale. For the mainspring of his greatness is his unquenchable love for his people, and his unbounded faith in his Nation's destiny to develop and preserve the political institutions into which the genius of freedom hath breathed the breath of life. More erudite statesmen there have been, more loyal patriots than he there is none whom fable or song or chronicle has immortalized.

President Seth Low.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, was the next speaker. His address was received with loud applause. He said, in response to "The State of New-York":

A man may well feel his incompetence to reply for such a city. Like the Army of the Potomac, it only needs the right leader in a good cause to be irresistible. Like the country at large, the city is capable of pouring out its money and its blood like water for what it believes in, and, therefore, in the best sense, it is worthy to be an American city. It is common at times to decry the city as un-American; to belittle its influence by calling it a European annex; to speak of it as only a money centre, as if it were wholly given up to thoughts of money, and were not the great throbbing heart of American commercial life, and the proud defender of American financial honor. Indeed, gentlemen, they who say these things do not know the City of New-York.

I venture the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that no city in the land is doing work more characteristically American. Nowhere else on so large a scale, nor, on the whole, with more success, are the vast emigrant populations of Europe being turned into orderly, liberty-loving Americans. I do not say that they have been taught, as yet, to carry the art of city government to a highly successful issue; although they have made, and are not unpromising city, eliminating under conditions at large that make the problem of city government here harder than in any city in the civilized world. But orderly and good American citizens the city does make out of the swarming populations of every European country. At home these same people are kept in order by standing armies; in the City of New-York they maintain public order for themselves, and a good woman is safe from insult in the streets by day or by night. By what wizardry is this accomplished? By the power of American institutions working in and through the City of New-York. Therefore, it is clear that New-York is pre-eminently an American city, because it is doing pre-eminently this characteristically American work. Indeed, curiously enough, the city makes about itself precisely the opposite mistake. Whereas the rest of the country, in its scoffing mood, calls New-York a European annex, the city is so satisfied of its Americanism, and so conscious of its size and power, that it often mistakes its own opinion for the opinion of the country.

This view is as far from the truth as the other. What I conceive to be the real fact is this: That the City of New-York is the United States in contact with Europe. Here, more readily than elsewhere, we may "see ourselves as others see us." Here, more than in most places, we can put ourselves in the place of another people, and see with their eyes as well as with our own. No doubt such a community may heed the corrective of a public opinion that is native to the soil and that is less in touch with other nations. I am glad, therefore, that New-York is not the whole of the United States. Nevertheless, it is equally true that New-York can contribute to American public opinion elements that cannot be dispensed with, and that should not be belittled or despised.

Views on Currency.

In particular, New-York is entitled to speak with power as to those things that enter largely into its own life. Such a matter is the currency. The exchanges of New-York reach every hamlet in the United States, and they respond no less to every throb of the cables that encircle the globe. What are the words that come to us to-day over these cables? They come in the form of a simple but significant and fundamental question: What is a dollar? Is it so many grains of gold or is it so many grains of silver? that is to say, is it 100 cents in gold or 100 cents in silver with 68 cents in gold? In other words, it is a question of our standard of value. Until this question is settled New-York is obliged to say to the Nation that there can be no genuine prosperity in its internal commerce or its external commerce. The pregnant words of Lincoln as to slavery may readily be adapted to the condition of our currency.

A standard of value divided against itself—that is to say, as to which there is doubt—cannot stand. I believe a system of currency cannot endure, based, in popular conception, on two inconsistent interpretations of the National obligations. I do not expect our currency to be dishonored. I do not expect the fair fabric of our National finances to fall; but I do expect there will cease to be any doubt whether a dollar signifies so many grains of gold or so many grains of silver of much less value. It will become all one thing or all the other. A few years ago, when it was contended that money might be made by the Government at will, out of paper, the Republican Party took that heresy by the throat and laid it at rest in a single campaign. Now is the Republican Party's new opportunity to say once more to every laboring man in the United States: "The dollar you earn is so many grains of gold in value. As it was not paper, so it is not silver. The labor you give is equal to the best, and you shall be paid in dollars that are worth their weight in gold the world over."

Rev. William E. Park.

The Rev. William E. Park, the last speaker, responded to the toast of "The Typical Man," and with three cheers for the ladies and for Abraham Lincoln the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

BROOKLYN'S UNION LEAGUE MEETS.

Address on Lincoln by St. Clair McKelway.

The Union League of Brooklyn celebrated the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday last night with a banquet in its handsome clubhouse, at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

The dining room was beautifully decorated with flags, while conspicuous among the decorations were oil paintings of Lincoln and Grant.

About 200 guests sat down to the dinner. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the President of the club, presided. With him at the guests' table were Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Alcaeus Hooper of Baltimore, Gov. Charles W. Lippitt of Rhode Island, Booker T. Washington, Controller James A. Roberts, the Rev. Henry M. Gallagher, and the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone.

At the other tables were Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Justice E. W. Hatch, Jesse Johnson, James A. Sperry, Col. Andrew D. Baird, Stillman F. Kneeland, Justice W. C. Dickey, Fire Commissioner Bryant, J. Henry Dick, John Ditmars, Silas B. Dutcher, Royal C. Peabody, John Winslow, George Foster Peabody, Henry Hentz, Willis L. Ogden, District Attorney Foster L. Backus, James McKeen, A. S. Haight, the Rev. S. H. Camp, Granville W. Harmon, Charles Cooper, Clarence A. Barrow, George H. Roberts, Jr., Police Commissioner Welles, William Kerri, Herbert S. Bridgman, Benjamin F. Blair, Eugene G. Blackford, Charities Commissioner John H. Burtis, R. D. Benedict, Nelson J. Gates, Howard M. Smith, and Irving L. Bragdon.

Gen. Woodford, in his happy way, made one of his characteristic addresses in introducing the guests.

Gov. Lipp of Rhode Island responded to the toast, "Lincoln—Citizen, President, and Martyr."

Booker T. Washington, the colored orator, responded to the toast, "Lincoln, the Emancipator." He said that the 4,000,000 slaves freed by Lincoln are now represented by 8,000,000 free men. He hoped that for his own sake the negro freeman would henceforth pay less attention to politics and for more to the cultivation of the industrial arts.

"Lincoln's Night Ride Through Baltimore" was the toast responded to by Mayor Hooper of Baltimore. The Rev. Henry M. Gallagher responded to the toast "Lincoln Our Example."

The Veteran Association of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, celebrated the day at Wilson's, 153 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last night.

At the guests' table there were Edwin Ludlam, the President of the association; St. Clair McKelway, Lieut. Col. John A. Walsh, Capt. George N. Dick, Capt. David S. Brower, Lieut. William Martin, James A. Rooney, Lieut. George W. Van Mater, William B. Green, John F. Leary, Capt. Charles A. Sherman, Le Moyne Burleigh, Franklin P. Mapes, Joseph W. Kay.

At the other tables there were seated J. E. Adams, H. B. Auten, Frederick Aldridge, William A. Brown, Police Captain G. A. Buckholz, William Barber, Henry M. Birkett, Henry T. Chapman, W. J. Cheney, James Coleman, Frederick Dickerson, Edward Flood, Henry Gugorty, J. H. Gresham, J. W. Gilbert, Michael Galvin, A. S. Hegeman, Dr. W. H. Harlin, J. W. Hayes, Thomas S. Holt, H. C. Jones, John F. James, J. W. Kereney, J. J. Keenan, Andrew La Rosa, B. F. Mead, Charles D. Myers, Henry M. McKean, Robert Seabury, W. L. Smith, G. J. Smith, J. W. Wilson, W. C. Woolsack, Thomas E. Webb, Daniel Bausisr, J. L. Bond, Charles Brewer, Edward L. Combs, J. S. Frezee, Edward L. Montross, Peter H. Ward, and Julius S. Welch.

Mr. McKelway was the orator of the evening. He said:

Eighty-seven years ago to-day Abraham Lincoln was born, and thirty-one years ago he died a death that filled his country with despair and shadowed the planet with mourning. Now he is canonized. He is without comparison because without competition. He is without contrast because he himself set the standard to which statesmen should attain. What he did for this Nation needs no suggestion, and what the United States did for him was never forgotten by him, and should never be forgotten by their citizens.

The soldiers of Brooklyn had something to do with keeping the States united and their measure of service then is their measure of honor now. This honor comes not only to them from the best source, their consciences and their memory, their interior sense of fellowship with duty and with God, but also from the admissions and tributes of their fellow citizens, from the records of their country, from the annals of their Government, and from the respect and plaudits which they receive on all celebrative occasions. To consider the United States and Abraham Lincoln is to have a subject in which the words become almost interchangeable. The effect of the United States on Abraham Lincoln has been less regarded, so stupendous is his personality, than the effect of Abraham Lincoln on the United States.

John F. Learey recited "Sheridan's Ride," Dr. G. G. Van Mater sang, and W. B. Green told humorous stories.

THE LINCOLN HOLIDAY

Observed for the First Time in New-York State.

BUSINESS PLACES CLOSED IN THIS CITY

National but Not State Banks Open—Business in Some Stores Until Noon—Flag Raisings.

For the first time the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the War President of the United States and the emancipator of the slaves, was celebrated in this State yesterday as a legal holiday, under a law passed by the State Legislature last year. The day was also observed as a legal holiday in Illinois, New-Jersey, Minnesota, and Washington.

The martyr President, who was born in Kentucky eighty-seven years ago yesterday, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

The State banks, Exchanges, and Sub-Treasury in this city were closed, but the National Banks, Custom House, and Post Office remained open for business, the day not being a National holiday.

There was not the general suspension of private business, however, that marks other holidays, the reason being that many merchants overlooked the fact that the day was a legal holiday. But many of those who remembered the passage of the law last year kept their places open until noon. The public schools were closed, and also all of the private schools, except some which are preparing pupils for the colleges. The private schools which remained open will give their attendants a holiday to-morrow.

The Stars and Stripes were flying from the Federal and municipal buildings, and on the City Hall there were in addition the State and city flags. The Tax Office and the Register's office were open, as under the law they can close only on Sundays. There were many American flags displayed on private houses, but the number was not so large as it would have been had the law been more generally known. There were matinée performances at many of the theatres.

The Federal courts were in session. They have only one holiday formally recognized—that of Thanksgiving Day—although they take advantage of the cessation of business on Christmas, New Year's, the Fourth of July, and Washington's Birthday; but when New Year's and the Fourth of July fall on the first Monday in the month the offices of the clerks of the Federal courts are kept open under a rule of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the Post Office yesterday there was some relaxation in the demands upon the employes.

The Stars and Stripes were raised at the Battery at sunrise by Christopher R. Forbes, great-grandson of John Van Orsdale, who first raised the Stars and Stripes on the liberty flagpole at the Battery on the occasion of the evacuation of the city by the British troops after the close of the Revolutionary War. The flag-raising yesterday was witnessed by delegations from the Anderson Zouaves, Anderson-Williams Post, 394, Grand Army of the Republic, and Anderson Battery.

The flag was also raised at the old blockhouse, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Central Park, at sunrise yesterday, by Major John G. Norman, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who had run up the flag on Lincoln's birthday for many years. There were no ceremonies attendant on this observance.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society celebrated the day with exercises at the asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 11 o'clock in the morning. Nearly 1,000 persons assembled in the large dining hall, where the exercises took place. Dr. Barr, the venerable Superintendent, presided, and made a brief speech of welcome.

The feature of the celebration was a drill and review of the asylum's Cadet Corps in parade uniform, under the leadership of Col. Martin Cohn. The corps, which numbers 200 lads, performed the various military evolutions with great credit to itself and its leader. The asylum Fife and Drum Corps led the drill and parade, and gained well-merited applause. Following this there were recitations and solos by the children, and several patriotic selections by the Fife and Drum Corps.

Oscar Shaw, of the Board of Trustees, delivered a long address to the children on the observance of the day, and gave a short sketch of Lincoln's life. President Emanuel Lehman and Vice President Rice also spoke. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments were served to the guests and children.

Among those present at the celebration were Gen. New of Denver, Col.; Alfred S. Herdelback, A. E. Goodhart, Solomon Moses, Sigmund J. Bach, Louis Stern, N. Necarsuiner, James H. Hoffman, Theodore Seligman, Simon Schaa, Simon Nathan, Henry Sallen, Henry Newman, M. Tusky, and Mrs. Bookman, President of the Ladies' Sewing Society. Letters of regret were received from Mayor Strong, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, and Adjt. Gen. McAlpin.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS IN FLUSHING.

The Day Observed with Receptions and Meetings of Various Kinds.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated in a social way in this village to-day.

In the parlors of the Flushing Hotel the Thirteen Club held a leap year reception. In the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Junior Epworth League of young ladies held a largely attended "social." President Ernest Howard Crosby of the Social Reform Club of New-York City delivered, under the auspices of the Good Citizenship League, a lecture on "The Base of Reform" in the Public Library Building.

The Young America Hose Company had a dinner and informal dance at its headquarters in Washington Street. At the armory of the Seventeenth Separate Company, in Amity Street, the annual reunion and dance of the Sanford Avenue Public School graduates and former pupils was held, over 150 couples participating in the grand march.

The Business Men's Association, the members of which observed the day by closing their stores, held a "smoker" in the Republican rooms in Main Street. Several bicycle clubs had short runs to near-by towns.

There were many private entertainments in the evening.

An athletic carnival was held under the supervision of Eugene J. Fitzpatrick, at the Park Hotel's grounds. George Huntsman Post, No. 50, of this village, and Adam Wirth Post, No. 451, Grand Army of the Republic, of College Point, held a reunion at Morris's Hotel, in College Point.

BROOKLYN CHILDREN CELEBRATE.

Entertainment in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

The anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was celebrated yesterday with appropriate ceremony by the school children of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the church, conducted the exercises, which were opened with prayer. Miss Bennan gave a recitation, and the school sang "Freedom's Flag." "Lincoln's Dream," a recitation, was rendered by G. Twigg. Next came the song of "Columbia," and a recitation by W. O'Keefe. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the school children, and Bessie Merrich recited "Our Lincoln."

Father Malone then addressed the children. He told of Lincoln's early life and his early struggle for an education. He concluded his remarks by exhorting the children to be upright and honest and always to defend the starry emblem, which means liberty.

The Day in Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday was observed as a holiday throughout Westchester County to-day by the closing of the county offices, the adjournment of courts, and the closing of places of business after the early hours of the morning. National flags were displayed from public and private buildings. Sing Sing Prison was closed for the day, and the prisoners had a day of rest. The Young Men's Republican Club of Yonkers gave a supper and dance at the Arlington Inn.

A Flag Raised in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday was generally observed as a holiday here to-day. Flags were displayed on all public buildings and also on many dwellings. Business was only partially suspended, however. Some stores did not open, some closed at noon, and others kept open all day. A large flag was raised on the new City Hall for the first time.

Royal
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Baking Powder

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Gov't Food Report.*
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Henry Jacob Jordan, who has been practicing medicine at 21 West Nineteenth Street, under the name of H. I. Jordan, and who was arrested for that offense Tuesday, failed to appear in court up to 10:30 o'clock yesterday, having been paroled, and Magistrate Cornell issued two warrants for his arrest, one for violating the Dental law, and another for impersonating a physician. He walked into court with his attorney half an hour afterward and was taken to the Central Office.

—The Civil Service Board of the Police Department conducted examinations of applicants for appointment on the force yesterday at the Post Office Building, in the Criminal Court Building, and at Headquarters. Altogether 236 were examined. A number of applicants who have successfully passed the mental examination will be put through the physical test on Saturday. There are still about 150 vacancies of patrolmen in the force.

—The photograph of Michael Ryan, arrested for dealing in green goods, will remain in the Police Headquarters Gallery. Acting Capt. O'Brien said that Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the injunction asked to restrain him from retaining the photograph in the gallery.

—Joshua Brown, fifty-five years old, of 298 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, who shot himself in the mouth with a revolver at his printing office, 2,012 Eighth Avenue, Jan. 28, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday. No cause was assigned for Brown's act.

—Anton Bauer, a salesman, dropped dead from heart failure yesterday, in the china and pottery house of Bawo & Dotter, 30 and 32 Barclay Street. He leaves a wife with two young children at his late home, 147 Hamburg Street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Lyons of 146 East Seventeenth Street, New-York, was held for examination in $1,000 bail by Justice Harriman yesterday on a charge of stealing a diamond pin, valued at $75, from Stella Gotthelf of 41 Cooper Street last December.

—The General Committee of the Citizens' Union has elected these officers: President—William G. Low. Vice Presidents—W. P. Ferguson, E. A. Conley, and C. F. Adams; Secretaries—F. James and E. Terry; Treasurer—W. L. Ropes.

—The man who jumped from a Hamilton ferry-boat and was drowned on Tuesday night was yesterday identified as Philip Cohen, sixty years old, of 2,118 Eighth Avenue, New-York. He had been ill for two years and was despondent.

—The bell used for a number of years by the Woodbine Hose Company, at Parkville, has been transferred to the tower of the Congregational Church. The bell weighs 1,000 pounds.

—Trolley Car 226 of the De Kalb Avenue line slipped its trolley pole as it turned into Fulton Street yesterday, pulled down all the trolley wires, and delayed travel for an hour.

—Martin Allen, a brother of "The" Allen, has been indicted in Brooklyn. He was arrested while attempting to force an entrance to a house in St. James's Place.

—The non-commissioned officers of the Thirteenth Regiment will hold their fifteenth annual reception at the Sumner Avenue armory on Friday evening, Feb. 21.

—Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of New-York will speak on "The Disposal of Garbage" at the Pratt Institute to-night. Mayor Wurster will preside.

—Ex-Park Commissioner Frank Squier was presented with a loving cup by his friends in the Union League Club on Tuesday night.

Long Island City.

—Henry Burden, formerly a Police Captain in New-York, died at his home in Ravenswood last October. The day after his death two deeds were filed in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. One deed conveyed a large tract of property in this city to a nephew, and the other deed transferred the same property to Mrs. Burden.

Thursday
February 13-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SOME FINE DECORATIONS

Five Panels with Results of Good and Bad Government.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

Artistic Work by Elihu Vedder—Fine Compositions Full of Thought and Much Study for Washington.

It was certainly a most excellent thing for the cause of American art when the opportunity was opened up for the group of native painters and sculptors to show the possibilities within them for the embellishment of the new Congressional Library at Washington. It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that, with the necessity of the occasion, the men have risen quite equal to its needs and done themselves and the building credit.

Those who have followed the career of Elihu Vedder these many years past, who have watched in picture, decoration, and illustration his wonderful powers of creation and invention, had little cause to doubt the ultimate outcome of his commission for this important work. For Mr. Vedder has all along displayed with his strong artistic tendencies and clever technique the intellectual, thoughtful, analytic qualities that are always present in the best and highest art works. To these were added a wonderful fertility of ideas of new strange arrangements, entirely out of the commonplace with great dramatic force, which happily never drops for a moment into anything theatric.

An excellent preliminary training enables Mr. Vedder to carry out his schemes with strong draughtsmanship, good construction, and happy color, three qualities united to an inherent decorative sense, that put him in the front rank. So it is that whatever the man has to say, he says in forceful language, wasting few words, eliminating everything not absolutely necessary to a comprehensible, intelligent demonstration of his proposition, but making every point tell with unmistakable force. Mr. Vedder's technique has a personality about it thoroughly original and unmistakably his own. There is largeness of conception, the decorative outline strongly marked, a simplicity and a bigness that are impressive, and he has a masterful idea of composition.

There are five semi-circular panels in the work Mr. Vedder has done, and they are for the elevator hall, on the main floor of the library, where they will be seen constantly by many people, and they represent the popular government of the people, by the people, and for the people, with the results of proper healthy administration and the disasters attending a departure from honesty, integrity, and civic virtue.

The central panel is an allegorical figure of Government, represented holding a tablet containing Lincoln's famous epitome of the ideal Government of a republic. She is seated on a throne, supported by lions, against a background of oak leaves, all indicating strength, flanked by genii, one holding a sword of justice, (punishment,) the other the bridle of restraint, (moderation.) The panel following this represents Good Administration, a figure seated under an arch composed of separate blocks, indicating that each portion must be in its appointed place fulfilling its function to insure stability. She holds the scales of justice equally poised, her left hand resting upon a parti-colored shield representing the different parties, with on it a rule, measure, and weight. One rule, one measure, one weight for all—all equal before the law, which lies open on her lap. She is flanked by two voting urns, into one of which a female figure allows the wheat to fall, while the chaff is born away by the wind, symbolizing selection of the sound.

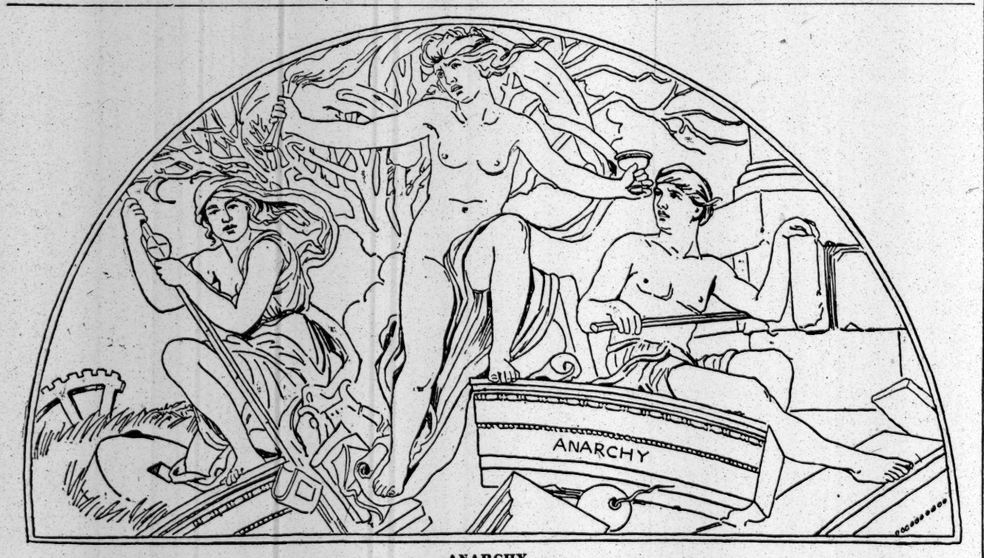
Into the other urn a youthful figure bearing books is casting a vote, symbolizing that this great privilege should be confined to those qualified by education. Following this panel is the natural sequence, Peace, a figure holding two crowns, prepared to reward the labors of the arts and agriculture, represented by the accompanying figures. To the left of the central panel is the one representing corrupt legislation. She holds a parody of the scales of justice, with sliding weights. She is seated on a throne formed by the two horns of abundance, whose contents are all flowing toward herself. An aged figure possessing the law, the ballot, and wealth, is placing a bribe in the scales, while on the other side a child presents an empty distaff, vainly asking for work. At her feet lies her broken savings jar, empty of its little hoard, while the smokeless factory chimneys behind her are sufficiently indicative of the state of affairs.

The panel of Anarchy naturally follows. She is seated in the midst of falling ruins, crowned by fighting serpents, holding in one hand a torch made of a scroll and in the other a cup. She is thrusting down into the smoking abyss beneath her symbols representing religion, learning, law, the arts, aided by a figure of Ignorance, who is using a surveyor's staff for the same purpose. Ignorance is kneeling on the millstone, now useless, the broken and rusting cogwheel indicating industry given over to ruin and decay. On the other side a figure of Violence is prying out the cornerstone of an edifice, heedless of the danger to himself, while he gazes on the cup of madness in the hand of Anarchy. The lighted bomb in the foreground indicates that Anarchy contains within herself the seed for her own destruction.

In addition to other meanings, Mr. Vedder has succeeded in indicating in the Peace, Spring, with olive tree background; in Good Administration, Summer, with background of fig tree and grain; in the Corrupt Legislation, Autumn, with vine and changing leaves, while Anarchy, with leafless trees for background, is Winter. The color schemes for these panels have been made with exceeding care and elaboration, so that at the end the artist could, by enlarging them, work directly on his large canvas. These preparatory works may be seen at the Architectural League; a press view of them will be held to-day. They will be open to the public on Saturday.

Mr. Vedder's work is satisfying in that, quite apart from the artistic excellence, it bears the closest analysis and study. No little detail of value to the general ensemble seems to have been omitted. Great thought, elaborate preparation, and the most consummate skill have been bestowed upon these panels, as is evident upon inspection. They are the culminating evidences of the experience and study of many years, redounding to the credit of man as student, artist, scholar.

GOOD ADMINISTRATION.
One of the Panels in the Elevator Hall of the Congressional Library.



ANARCHY.
One of the Panels in the Elevator Hall of the Congressional Library.

WAS TREATED ROUGHLY, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Waldo Complains of the Hotel Savoy Housekeeper.

Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, a guest of the Hotel Savoy, has complained to the management of the hotel regarding the conduct of Miss Carrie Green, the housekeeper. Miss Green was for many years in the employ of Gen. F. P. Earle and was housekeeper at the Normandie.

Mrs. Waldo is a wealthy widow. She has lived four years at the Savoy. Some time ago one of the domestics got into trouble with the housekeeper. Mrs. Waldo took a fancy to the domestic, hired her as a private maid, and installed her in the hotel. This did not increase the good feeling between the domestic and the housekeeper.

According to Mrs. Waldo, the housekeeper came to the door of her room last Friday at noon and said: "Open immediately." Mrs. Waldo opened the door a little way. Then, Mrs. Waldo says, the housekeeper jammed the door open quickly, injuring Mrs. Waldo's wrist, and rushed into the room and used abusive and threatening language.

At the hotel yesterday the manager, Mr. Rees, said: "We are investigating the case, but have not concluded. So we can say nothing."

Mrs. Waldo declined to be seen. Her son, Rhinelander Waldo, told the story as related, as regards the housekeeper. He said that his mother thought she had been treated outrageously and had consulted Lawyer Okie. The housekeeper, when asked by the reporter if she had turned Mrs. Waldo's doorknob and injured Mrs. Waldo's wrist, said: "It is not true."

FUNERAL OF FATHER CALLAGHAN

Many Pay Tribute to the Memory of the Missionary Priest.

The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Michael Callaghan, Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State Street, were held yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The large edifice was crowded to the doors.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of Father Callaghan's soul. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Thomas Kincaid of Peekskill; the deacon of the mass, the Rev. James Fitzsimmons; the sub-deacon, the Rev. P. J. Clancy, and the master of ceremonies, the Rev. Henry T. Newey. Bishop Farley gave the absolution after the mass.

Nearly all the members of his parish and many clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn and vicinity were present. Many employes from Ellis Island, where Father Callaghan used to make a trip daily, also attended. Letters of condolence have been received at 7 State Street from all parts of the country from immigrants and others whom Father Callaghan assisted while he had charge of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.

After the services the remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where they were interred.

Testing the Mint Reserves.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Assay Commission, appointed by the President to examine and test the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins reserved by the mints of this city, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, during the year 1895, met to-day at the mint in this city, and began the work required of them under the supervision of Director of the Mint Preston. Committees were selected on the different classes of work, and the commission then adjourned until Friday, when the committees will report the results of their labor, and the commission will then prepare its report.

WILL ARREST "CROWDERS"

The New Brooklyn Bridge Ordinance to be Strictly Enforced.

PUNISHMENT AWAITS OFFENDERS

Women to be Protected Against the Elbows of Inconsiderate Boors—Rough and Unmanly Joking Will Be Stopped.

The new ordinance which was adopted at the last meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, wherein crowding on the bridge is declared to be a misdemeanor punishable by a five-hundred-dollar fine or six months' imprisonment, is now in active operation, although the bridge police have not as yet received any special instructions about enforcing it.

"And it's going to be strictly enforced," said Secretary Beam yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Any man who uses his elbows, knees, or shoulders so as to maliciously and violently crowd his neighbors in getting on and off the cars will be arrested by a bridge policeman.

If one man, as often happens, commences pushing and shoving, and causes several other men to do the same in order to escape from his elbows and to maintain their own ground, then the sole judge of the offending "crowder" in such a case will be the bridge policeman.

The haste, rush, and excitement that always prevail during the busy hours will make it impossible to properly investigate and discover the person who really is culpable, and in all probability the man to be arrested will be the one who stands nearest to the policeman or the one who answers back and denies that he was doing any "malicious crowding."

The best advice to be given to passengers, then, is to keep in the middle of the rush and as far away from the policeman as possible. The man nearest to the bluecoat will surely be arrested, but if a person is in the centre of the rush, the big policeman stands no better chance of getting him than any other man does to get inside the car while the crowd is surging through its gates.

The policemen admitted yesterday that it would not be asy in all cases to pick out the offender.

"There is bound to be confusion," said the captain of the bridge police, "when an arrest is made. It cannot be otherwise. In a dense and excited crowd of people it is almost impossible to see who is pushing the hardest, or using his elbows the most freely. The men have received no special instructions yet, but the law is in force, and as soon as it is printed, I suppose they'll let us know. It's not possible to prevent crowding during the rush hours, but there are some young fellows who push and shove and elbow their way into the women's ribs as if they were in a game of football. This new ordinance is intended for that kind of crowder."

"This new ordinance," explained Chief Engineer and Superintendent Martin, "is directed chiefly against malicious crowding; against the football or wedge of men who sometimes form behind a crowd of waiting passengers and make a concerted rush to get into the cars. It is such malicious, mischievous crowding as that that the new ordinance is intended to attack. We hope, too, that it will act as a deterrent.

"It is impossible for us to prevent crowding on the platform. The immense number of persons waiting for the train are bound to become massed on the platform. Figures prove this. Look at them for a moment.

"Last night, with trains running every ninety seconds, we carried 600 persons on each train of four cars, 150 persons in a car. Now that means crowding, doesn't it? Of course it does. We can't deprevent that. But there is another sort of crowding that we can prevent, and this new ordinance is going to help us do it, too.

"During the rush hours at night, just before the train comes down, when the people are massed in black bunches, ready to get in as soon as the doors open, I have seen several strong, big young men get in line behind the crowd of men and women and then make a dash for the door as hard as they could.

"Another time I saw a similar lot of young men join hands behind the crowd and make a sort of football rush at those in front of them, regardless of the fact that there were many women and young girls there. They used their elbows and knees, and were very rough.

"Any persons who do this sort of thing in the future will be arrested. It is the mischievous fellows who want to make fun for the crowd or themselves that the police will look out for, not the usual quiet passenger who crowds, and is crowded, because he is in a crowd and cannot help himself.

"We have full authority to enforce this rule under the law, and it will be enforced. The regulation was properly drawn by the Trustees' lawyer, and is now in actual force."

Mr. Martin said he saw no reason why there should be more confusion in arresting a genuine "crowder" than in arresting a pickpocket or a drunken man.

Mr. Martin said of the new motor cars: "The motor car is working beautifully. It runs from 7 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night, and is in use during both rushes It saves time, too, and reduces very materially the massing and crowding on the platform. So far it has been worked without a mistake or a slip of any kind. For a new thing, it has done wonders, and the men are delighted with it."

Although none of the officials of the Brooklyn Bridge would admit yesterday in so many words that the carrying into effect of the new ordinance would be a doubtful proceeding, it was generally felt that the chief value of the regulation lay in its probable deterrent effect. The likelihood of any man but the right one being arrested in case of a disturbance among the crowders seemed to have occurred to them all, but they all have faith in the judgment and power of the bridge policemen to pick out the real offender and arrest him.

The policemen are inclined to think that confusion and difficulty will attend the carrying into effect of the new ordinance, but the officials are apparently confident and satisfied.

THREE KILLED ON THE CENTRAL

Three Severely Injured in a Wreck Near Fairport—An Open Switch Caused the Collision.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A serious wreck occurred on the New-York Central at midnight, in which three men were killed and three severely injured.

An east-bound stock train of twenty-three cars, drawn by Engine No. 552, Thomas Welch of South Greece engineer, and Charles Wood of De Witt fireman, running on Track No. 3 at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, when near Macedon Swamp, four miles east of Fairport, was in collision with a west-bound train of seventeen cars. The east-bound train was loaded with sheep and horses. The west-bound train, drawn by Engine No. 508, W. L. Phillips of Rochester engineer and Fred Hasford of Rochester fireman, was running light, with empty cars and a few loads of coal and beef.

The scene of the wreck is a well-known spot to railroad men, and there have already been several wrecks at the same place. When the east-bound train arrived at Fairport it should have continued on Track No. 4, but when it struck Track No. 3, on which the west-bound train was running, an open switch, which was uncovered, ran it on to the wrong track.

When the accident happened several farmers in the vicinity of the wreck helped the crew to recover the body of Fireman Hasford.

The dead are:

HASFORD, FRED, 34 Pennsylvania Avenue.
WELCH, THOMAS, of South Greece.
WOOD, CHARLES, of De Witt.

The injured, who are now in the City Hospital, are:

GOLDSCHUH, W. M., 75 Davis Street, this city, brakeman, thirty years old, general concussion of the body, face and neck injured frightfully.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM L., 83 Concord Avenue, this city, thirty-six years old, arm broken, badly bruised.
WILSON, DANIEL, brakeman, twenty-five years old, lives at Globe Hotel, Syracuse.

The trains came together with a terrible crash. Six carloads of stock were scattered over the tracks, and sixteen horses were let loose, and many were killed by a West Shore train which passed soon after the accident on another track. Both engines are totally wrecked, and lie under a pile of freight cars.

All four of the Central tracks are blocked, and trains are running via the West Shore Railroad from Palmyra to Fairport.

THEODORE M. DAVIS'S ANTIQUITIES

Argument on His Appeal to Have Them Admitted Free of Duty.

In the customs branch of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday Judge Coxe heard argument in behalf of the appeal of Theodore M. Davis of Newport, R. I., from the decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers in the matter of the customs levy upon eight old paintings and a piece of tapestry, which, he says, were entitled to admission to this country free of duty under Section 524 of the Tariff act of 1890.

Mr. Davis purchased the pictures and tapestry in Europe about three years ago. They were all made prior to the seventeenth century, and he desired them as additions to his collection of antiquities. He shipped them to New-York in different steamers to suit his convenience. The customs authorities say that they did not constitute a "collection of antiquities," the Tariff act having been construed as providing that such collections must be assembled together before shipment to this country.

Mr. Davis's counsel contended yesterday that the paintings and tapestry became a part of the collection as soon as they were purchased, and that the intent to constitute them a collection was obvious. The customs authorities had levied 15 per cent. ad valorem, but under the Tariff act, the counsel said, the articles should have been admitted free.

INSURANCE COMPANIES MUST PAY

A Memphis Administrator Secures Judgments for $56,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12.—In the United States Court to-day the administrator of the estate of A. G. Mitchell was given a verdict for $16,000 against the Travelers' Accident Company, $16,000 against the Fidelity and Casualty Company, $6,000 against the United States Mutual Company, $6,000 against the Standard Company, $6,000 against the Union Casualty and Surety Company, and $6,000 against the Preferred Accident Company of New-York, with interest. The total amounts to $60,000.

Mitchell secured all the insurance in St. Louis, Nov. 7, 1894, and was killed in the suburbs of Memphis by falling from a train the following morning.

The companies alleged suicide or gross negligence.

The Aetna Company settled the claim against it for $6,000. This is the second trial, the first resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

Reception at the Montifiore Home.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montifiore Home gave a reception yesterday afternoon at the home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard. Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the league, received. He was assisted by Miss Gertrude Hess, Miss Emilia Simon, and Miss Estelle Cohen. An elaborate musical programme was rendered by Prof. E. H. Hirsch of Chicago. President Jacob H. Schiff of the home and Mr. Bonheur made short speeches. The entire building was thrown open to the guests, who were conducted through the various wards by members of the medical staff. Refreshments were served in the Directors' Room.

Among those present were Louis Gans, Isidor Straus, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Isaac Blumenthal, Samuel H. Eckman, and V. Henry Rothschild.

Clever Ruse of a Detective.

Detective Farley of the District Attorney's office arrested yesterday Joseph Stern, a chiropodist, of 1,499 Third Avenue, who was indicted for manslaughter last week, in connection with the death of Mrs. Jennie Pech Portgang, a widow employed as a nurse at the Deborah Hebrew Nursery, on East Broadway. She died in Bellevue Hospital Dec. 23. Farley saw a man, who he thought was Stern, at the door, and pretended to be suffering agony from a corn. The ruse worked. Stern assured the detective that he could cure the corn, as he was "Joseph Stern, the only chiropodist." He was immediately arrested. He will be arraigned in Part I., General Sessions, to-day, before Judge McMahon.

A Deputy Inspector of Bakeries.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—State Factory Inspector Connolly has appointed William D. Hudson of Brooklyn a Deputy Inspector of Bakeries, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adam Bader of Brooklyn. This is a temporary appointment, subject to examination by the State Civil Service Commission.

Cora S. Morse of Albany has been appointed from the civil service eligible list instructor in the cooking school at the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson. The salary is $500 per annum.

AMBROISE THOMAS'S DEATH

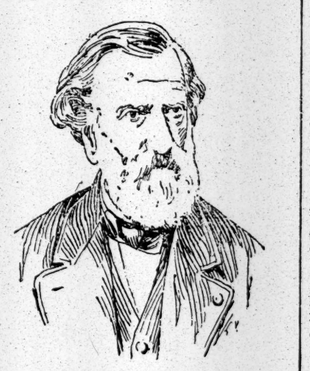
Career of the Octogenarian Director of the Conservatoire.

HIS WORKS AND THEIR CHARACTER

Erudition, Delicacy, and Elegance Rather Than Inspiration Distinguished the Operas that Made Him Great.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Director of the Conservatoire de Musique, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, is dead.

Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas was born at Metz, Aug. 5, 1811. His father, a professor of music, taught him sol-faing when he was but four years of age, and in his seventh year he commenced studying the violin and the piano. On the latter instrument he soon attained great proficiency, and in 1828, when he was admitted into the Paris Conservatoire, he was already distinguished as an executant. Thenceforward he received tuition upon the piano from Zimmerman, who was also Gounod's teacher, while Lesueur, Kalkbrenner, Dourlen, and Barbereau 'oversaw his studies in other branches of the lyric art. The vein of sentiment which afterward became a prominent feature of his works must have been noticeable at this time, for Lesueur, on being told that he was seventh in the class, remarked: "Thomas est vraiment ma note sensible." The seventh, or leading tone, of the scale is called by the French "la note sensible." In 1829, young Thomas carried off the first prize as a pianist; in the year following, he was awarded the high prize in counterpoint, and during the next twelvemonth the Prix de Rome, for a cantata, entitled "Herman et Ketty." This prize carried with it funds for three years' study abroad, and he went to Rome. In 1836 he returned to Paris, and began seeking an opening as an operatic composer.



Ambroise Thomas.

The Opéra Comique was the scene of his earliest exploits. His initial work, "La Double Echelle," was brought out there in August, 1837, and favorably received. In March, 1838, a three-act opera, "Le Perruquier de la Régence," was performed in the same house, and was successful. "La Gypsy," a two-act ballet, was given at the Grand Opéra in 1839, and "Le Panier Fleuri" at the Opéra Comique. The prolific nature of the composer's talent was further illustrated by the production, in rapid succession, of Carline," (1840;) "Le Comte de Carmagnole," (1841;) "Le Guerillero," (1842,) and "Angelique et Médor," (1843.) None of these obtained any substantial success. "Mina," a three-act comic opera, produced at the Opéra Comique in 1843, had considerable success at the time, but has not survived. The failure of "Angelique et Médor," however, so disheartened the composer that he retired for five years.

His first permanent success was "Le Caid," a three-act opera bouffe, given in 1849. This was a high-class operetta, and the score is full of genuine French esprit. In 1851 he produced at the Opéra Comique "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté," but it was a failure. Despite its name, this work is not founded on Shakespeare's comedy. "Raymond," founded on the story of the man with the iron mask, followed in 1851. The overture alone has survived. In the same year Thomas was elected a member of the Institute, to succeed Spontini. The honor did not inspire him, for his next five operas —"La Tonelli," (1853;) "La Cour de Célimène," (1855;) "Psyché," (1857;) Le Carnaval de Venise," (1857,) and "Le Roman d'Elvire," (1860)—have wholly disappeared from the stage.

Six years after the last-named of these operas, he produced at the Opéra Comique his "Mignon," which remains in wide and deserved popularity, and is the one prop of the composer's fame. The most satisfactory criticism of it is that of Dr. Hanslick, who says: "This opera is in no place powerfully striking, and it is not the work of a richly organized, original genius. Rather does it appear to us as the work of a sensitive and refined artist, showing the practical ability of a master hand. Occasionally somewhat meagre and tawdry, akin to the vaudeville style, the music to 'Mignon' is nevertheless mostly dramatic, spirited, and graceful, not of deep, but of true, and in many instances, of warm feeling." In 1868 Thomas's "Hamlet" was performed for the first time. In 1882 his grand opera, in five acts, entitled "Françoise de Rimini," was produced at the Grand Opéra, and in 1889 his ballet, "La Tempête," was given at the same theatre. On the death of Auber, M. Thomas was made Director of the Paris Conservatoire.

M. Thomas, as already implied, was a musician whose works were distinguished by erudition, delicacy, and elegance rather than by inspiration or uncommon inventiveness. Most of his achievements have already been shelved, even by French provincial managers, and persons who have watched, year after year, the growth or modifications of public taste must have observed that, in this country and in England, the composer's later writings have gradually and rapidly lost ground. Thomas's happiest bits are, in fact, rather farfetched and labored, and while it may be doubted if anything born of pure inspiration endures unless clothed in a form fashioned in accordance with the canons of art, certain it is that ingenuity and technical skill are insufficient to breathe life into aught that can justly claim the parentage of poetry, painting, or song. Thomas's very best work—though the opera is on a lower plane than "Le Songe," "Mignon," or "Hamlet"—was done in "Le Caid," the score of which is bubbling with what is best defined by the French word esprit. "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté"—Anglice, "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—is still given semi-occasionally in France, and was brought forth in this city some twenty years ago.

There are some lovely numbers in this opera, which is spoiled for representation in English-speaking countries by one of the trashiest librettos ever penned by mortal hand. The overture of "Raymond" has survived the story it prefaced, and is frequently heard in the concert room. With "Hamlet" and "Mignon" American audiences have become familiar through Italian versions of the librettos. Mme. Nilsson's performances of the heroines of both works contributed largely to their temporary popularity in England and in this country, and her Ophelia, with M. Faure's Hamlet, secured the success of "Hamlet" when the original version of the opera was first presented in Paris. The fourth act of this achievement will probably outlive the remainder of the score. It may be described as delicious "programme-music," and Mme. Nilsson's art as a songstress and actress, coupled with easily-obtainable scenic effects, made its performance a bright memory. As a musical illustration of Shakespeare's tragedy, or as a commentary thereupon, the score must be accounted a distinct failure. It has had a recent revival in this city in order that M. Lassalle might appear in the title rôle. The latest of distinguished Ophelias is Mme. Melba.

"Mignon" was originally a three-act opéra comique. Its bright and pretty numbers and Mme. Galli-Marié's admirable portrayal of the heroine gave it a long run in Paris, and it was afterward transferred to the Italian stage. In its Italian garb Mme. Nilsson's singing and acting did almost as much toward its success as her Ophelia did toward the success of "Hamlet." An adaptandum setting of Goethe's "Knowest Thou the Land?" a brilliant polacca, a fanciful styrienne, and one or two pretty romances found much favor when "Mignon" was produced, and are still listened to with pleasure, but they will scarcely outlast the present decade. "Francesca da Rimini" achieved but a succès d'estime. In person, Thomas was tall, but bent, with a strongly marked face, a large aquiline nose, and bushy white hair and whiskers. His manner was abrupt and at times brusque even to eccentricity, but his roughness was more apparent than real, and he was much esteemed as well as admired by all who knew him intimately.

THE CABINET RECEPTIONS

The Last of These Events for the Present Season Attract Large Throngs of Pleased Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Cabinet receptions this afternoon were the last of these formal events for the season, and all were largely attended.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, made hers an Illinois day, and only Illinois women received. In Mrs. Stevenson's reception party were Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Illinois Senator; Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. Sartoris, the wives of Representatives Lorimer, Burrell, Reeves, Prince, Murphy, Smith, Hadley, Hitt, Hopkins, Marsh, Foss, Wood, White, Connelly, and Aldrich; Mrs. Eckels, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Robert McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mrs. R. A. Patterson, Mrs. Wendling, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Gillette, Miss Bogne of Chicago, Miss Purdy, Miss Oberly, Miss Wendling, Miss Winston, the Misses Scott, and the Misses Stevenson. Miss Oglesby of Illinois did the honors of the tea table.

Mrs. Olney had a large reception, being pleasantly assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Minot, Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Littman, Miss Wetmore, the Misses Lee of Boston, Miss Pruyn and Mrs. Rice of Albany, and Miss Keats Rodgers.

Mrs. Carlisle's reception was made doubly attractive by the presence of Mrs. Daniel Manning and her niece, Miss Fryer of Albany; Miss Batcheller, Miss Berry, Miss Helm, the Misses Conrad, Miss Jones, and Miss Hamlin.

Mrs. Harmon had Mrs. Peckham, wife of Justice Peckham; Miss Tullidge of Connecticut, and Miss Harmon to do the honors with her.

Miss Hoke Smith was assisted by Mrs. Cooper of Florida, Miss Hoke of North Carolina, Miss Whiteside, and Miss Hall of Georgia, who are her guests.

Mrs. Wilson had Miss Wilson and other ladies receiving with her.

Miss Herbert's reception was a large one, on account of her entertainments lately, so many guests paying their party calls.

Mrs. Lamont was assisted by Miss Breckinridge, the Misses Williams, and a number of army ladies, and the drawing rooms were thronged the entire afternoon.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre gave a dinner to-night at the French Embassy. Some of their guests were the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, and the Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonça.

NOT APPLICABLE TO THE NAVY

An Effort to be Made to Change the Law Regarding Transportation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury Department officials and the Attorney General have decided that the navy cannot avail itself of the provisions of the law which permits the transportation of army material and the mails over certain land-grant and bond-aided railroads.

For many years the army has carried its goods across the continent in the cars of the bond-aided lines, while material and men of the navy have to be sent by water via Panama. This is a loss of valuable time in the case of transporting men, whose services are lost to the Government for about sixty days in each enlistment. It frequently happens that men enlisted in the eastern portion of the United States must be sent to the Pacific coast for duty on the Pacific and Asiatic stations. At the conclusion of their terms of service, such enlisted men cannot, under existing law, be discharged on the Pacific coast. They must be returned by the same route.

The law officers admit that Congress, when it originally authorized the transportation of Government employes and materials over bond-aided lines, had no intention, probably, of discriminating against the naval establishment, but there is no method by which the existing law can be made applicable to the Navy Department. An effort will be made to have the law changed so as to permit the transportation of blue jackets by rail across the continent, and so gain two months' service in each case.

ENSIGN STRAUSS'S PROMOTION

His Proposed Appointment as Professor Causes Surprise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Some little surprise was occasioned at the Navy Department to-day by the contemplated appointment of Ensign Joseph Strauss to be a Professor of Mathematics in the navy. Although there have been appointments of people not mathematicians as Professors of Mathematics in the navy, it was believed that such a practice had been discontinued, as the two last-appointed officers were of brilliant attainments in that direction.

Mr. Strauss entered the navy as a cadet engineer in 1881, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1885, being No. 14 in his class, and having a standing of about 76 per cent. in mathematics. He is said to be a very good draughtsman, having been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance for several years, and will be assigned to duty under that bureau at the Washington Navy Yard, where he will have charge of the draughting room, and will receive $3,000 a year for his services, as against $1,400 as an ensign.

He was recommended for the new commission by Capt Sampson, Naval Chief of Ordnance. He is well and favorably known in the Navy Department.

HIS WIFE'S UMBRELLA STAB FATAL

John Rink of Paterson Dies from the Wound in His Eye.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 12.—John Rink, who was stabbed in the eye with an umbrella by his wife last week, died at the General Hospital this afternoon.

Mrs. Rink is in jail, held without bail for the Grand Jury. She does not appear to be worried over her predicament. She was jealous of her husband, and had not lived with him for some time.

Rink was walking with Mrs. Kate Geiger Thursday night, when his wife attacked him with the umbrella. The wound was not thought to be serious at first, but Rink became delirious and was removed to the hospital, where it was found that the ferrule had penetrated the brain.

Justice Peckham to Preside.

Associate Justice Peckham, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, will make his first appearance upon the bench in this city as a Federal Judge next Monday, when he will preside in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Circuit Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman will sit with him.

The calendar of the court will be called in Room 122 of the Federal Building at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. It is small, there being only fourteen causes.

Is Probably Salvatore's Assailant.

Detectives yesterday arrested Felice Caruso, whom circumstances point to as the man who shot and seriously wounded Pasquale Salvatore, at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Hoffman Avenue, last Monday evening. Caruso admits being present at the assault, but says that Giacomi Albertina did the shooting. A revolver, with three chambers discharged; a bloody jersey, and a stiletto were found on Caruso.

Prospects of a Poor Fruit Crop.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The fruit growers of Ulster, Orange, and Dutchess Counties met at Highlands to-day and listened to an address by George A. Smith of the State Department of Agriculture.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the weather has materially lessened the prospects for a successful fruit crop, and the yield will be but half the average.

MR. LINCOLN'S COURTSHIP

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Tells of His First Engagement.

STORY OF HIS SWEETHEART'S DEATH

The Martyr President's First Great Grief the Loss of His Mother—A Man of Great Mind and Heart.

I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.—Abraham Lincoln.

These words appeared on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's "Equal Rights Calendar" yesterday.

Mrs. Stanton was sitting in a big chair in her pretty parlor yesterday when a visitor called upon her. As she sat, with her back to the window, a bright light came streaming in all about her. It could not positively be said that she was thinking of the martyr President, but there might have been any number of reminiscent thoughts in the head beneath the full puffs of soft white hair that seemed to form a halo around Mrs. Stanton's face.

"Did you ever hear about Lincoln's courtship?" she asked. "It was when he was a very young man. He was boarding with a widow, with whose beautiful daughter he fell in love. The girl was already engaged to a young man whose business had called him away from her, and, strange to say, she had not heard from him since his departure.

"Six months went by, and still the girl had not heard a word from the man to whom she was engaged. Naturally she came to the conclusion that he was merely playing with her affections and left her for good.

"All this time Lincoln was devoted to her. She was a proud girl, and she said, 'I am not going to have that man think I am dying of love for him when I have such a lover as this at my feet.' And she became engaged to Lincoln.

"He was a very fond and devoted lover in every way, and they were very happy together. The time went by, and as the day of their wedding approached an unexpected obstacle confronted them.

"The former lover returned and was as much in love as ever. He had been the victim of a very severe attack of typhus fever, and when he recovered from his long illness sufficiently to realize how much time had elapsed, he was horrified. He was so much overcome at the thought of his fiancée's feelings and her probable opinion of him that he had a relapse.

"When he again became convalescent he returned and explained to the young woman the cause of his long absence and silence. His explanations appeased the young woman's sense of injury, and she found that her old love for him had returned.

"She not only loved him, but she loved Lincoln also."

There was an exclamation of astonishment from the younger women in the room at this illustration of twofold fidelity.

"The young woman," Mrs. Stanton went on, "was greatly troubled. What would one of her lovers think and feel if she married the other. She grieved so much over her difficult situation that her health was affected. She was attacked with brain fever and died.

"This was Lincoln's second great sorrow. He used to go at twilight and throw himself down on the young woman's grave to mourn.

"Mr. Herndon, who was Lincoln's partner, and who wrote a life of him, told me that the bereaved lover would often sit in the inner room of their law office and not permit any one to disturb him.

"Mr. Lincoln was the saddest-looking man you ever saw. His first great grief was the loss of his mother. She had been an unhappy woman in many ways. He was her confidant in all her sorrows. She had told him that many times in her early married life, before he was born, she wished as she awoke in the mornings that she were dead. Probably her sorrow had some effect upon him. Her death was a great blow to him.

"I remember when I first saw Lincoln. It was after he was President. Mr. Stanton and I called upon him. He had such a sad face. He was a man with agreat mind and heart.

"Mr. Herndon told me a great many things about him. The sentiment he showed upon the death of his first love is impressive, I think. I believe she loved him better than her other lover."

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINER

Will Hear Arguments on the Division of the Licensing Examinations.

A meeting of a committee of the State Board of Medical Examiners, representing the Medical Society of the State of New-York, will be held next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to hear arguments for and against the division of the licensing examination, so that students may take examinations on certain subjects usually completed earlier in their medical course, and not be required to pass examinations in the same subjects at the time of completing their examinations for license. This information is contained in a circular letter sent out by Secretary Dewey to the Regents of the University of New-York.

Those who wish to speak on either side should send notice of their intention to Dr. M. J. Lewi, 78 West Eighty-second Street, that a proper division of time may be made, says the letter, and then it continues: "The committee will also receive and consider written statements from those who find it inconvenient to be present. The Regents are anxious that this hearing should fully represent the best sentiment of the State. This notice is therefore sent to each Regent, State Medical Examiner, and to the Dean of every medical, dental, or veterinary school in the State, with the request that he will make it known to his Faculty. Probably the principle established for medicine will spread to the allied subjects, so that those schools will have a strong interest in the decision. The friends of the change say that in ordinary colleges the final examination, the biennial, and the annual, have practically disappeared, and that it is unjust to the medical students to compel them to pass on a subject in which they completed their studies two years before.

"The opponents of the change say that while the argument holds good for the schools and the examinations given by them, the State examination goes no further than necessary to make sure that the candidate still knows enough of the subject to be a proper practitioner, and that if he is unable to pass the examination at that time he should not receive a license. The Regents have expressed no opinion or interest on either side of the question, but the committee in charge of this work will be greatly interested in a full and clear expression of opinion as to whether such a change will be desirable."

Rode a Bicycle on the Sidewalk.

W. Garth Clopton, who said he was a son of Lawyer William C. Clopton of 41 Wall Street, was arrested by a mounted policeman yesterday for persisting in riding his bicycle on the sidewalk along King's Bridge Road, near Two Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Young Clopton was accompanied by three other bicycle riders. The policeman told them they must get off the sidewalk. All but Clopton did so. Clopton replied to the policeman that he evidently did not know to whom he was talking and that he intended to keep on the sidewalk. Clopton was then arrested and taken to the King's Bridge Station House, where he was locked up. He said his father would make it hot for the policeman.

Assaulted His Enemy's Double.

Joseph Mayer, twenty-three years old, of 46 East Ninth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with assault by Clarence Foster, who lives at the Broadway Central Hotel. Foster had been at odds with a man of the name of Stern. Unknown to him, Mayer was an exact double of Stern, and when he saw Mayer standing in the lobby of the Broadway Central Hotel on Monday night he thought it was Stern and tried to strike him. Mayer continued to pummel Foster after the latter had apologized for making a mistake, using him up badly. The Magistrate fined Mayer $10.

TRIBUTE OF THOUSANDS

Mourning When the Body of Lincoln Arrived in This City.

SCENE AT THE CITY HALL RECALLED

Great Throngs of Citizens Viewed the Face of the President—Monster Funeral Procession and a Memorial Meeting.

The observance of Lincoln's Birthday for the first time in the history of this State as a legal holiday will recall to the older residents of this city the universal grief which stirred the hearts of the people when the body of the martyred President was brought here on the way to its final resting place. From the afternoon of Monday, April 24, 1865, until the afternoon of the next day, the body lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where it was viewed by thousands of citizens.

The body arrived in this city from Philadelphia on the morning of April 24, and, with the military escort which had accompanied it from Washington, was brought from the railroad station in Jersey City across the North River, by the Desbrosses Street Ferry. It was received by Chauncey M. Depew, then Secretary of State of New-York, as the representative of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, and Thomas C. Acton, at that time President of the Police Board. A procession was formed at the foot of Desbrosses Street, where Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther, members of the Common Council, and prominent citizens were in waiting. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of April 25, 1865, thus describes the march from the ferry to the City Hall:

> The Seventh Regiment and the police maintained a perfectly clear area throughout the whole space of Desbrosses Street, from end to end. The procession took order as it passed from the boat. The Seventh Regiment, already formed, took the right of the line, the hearse moving within a hollow square formed by its ranks. Next moved three lines of coaches, conveying the Washington escort, and the line was closed by the civic deputations.
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> Of the whole distance from the ferry, the excellent police arrangements of the day maintained clear roadways. But the sidewalks, windows, roofs, posts, trees, all imaginable points for advantageous view, were crowded to their utmost capacity, and there was, it is believed, not one building without its sign of mourning.
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> Passing through this immense, almost soundless, but intensely interested and deeply sympathetic crowd, by Desbrosses Street to Canal, by Canal to Broadway, down Broadway to the Astor House, to Park Row to the eastern side of the park at Printing House Square, the procession moved slowly into the open space before the City Hall, and the gray lines of the Seventh Regiment marked the margin of the broad area, already kept clear by the police. Within the inner lines of soldiers, while the great audience in reverent silence uncovered their heads, the hearse halted before the main entrance of the City Hall.
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> A catafalque was erected in the Governor's Room, and a richly ornamented canopy, under which the coffin was placed, extended into the corridor. In front of the catafalque was placed a bust of Lincoln, and on each side was a funeral urn. The sides of the canopy were covered with black cloth, and the bier was draped with black velvet. A chandelier was placed on each side of the canopy, so that the light fell on the features of the dead.
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> The City Hall Park was thronged by an immense multitude, which had been waiting, with what patience it could summon, from early morning for the arrival of the body, and it required the constant and unremitting service of a large force of police to preserve order. The arrival of the body was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the following words:
>
> At precisely 11:30 o'clock the head of the procession entered the gate east of the Park. The scene from the balcony of the City Hall at this moment was one never to be forgotten. Far off and near waved mournfully in the bright balmy air the draped colors of a sorrow-stricken Nation. From every possible point of view were hung the folds of mourning, and, towards clean against the blue horizon, the red, white, and blue emblem of liberty, sabled with the sombre tone of mourning. On the right marched with singular precision and with rare exactness the famous Seventh, to whose reputation for efficiency and readiness at home will ever be added its willingness to fight when ordered. All around the hemisphere, to the minor harmonies of their celebrated band, stretched the full ranks of our soldiery.
>
> In front, reaching from the line of the police to the further verge of the Park, resting literally against the iron railings, stood an army of interested, anxious men and women, whose uncovered heads and upturned countenances resembled a quiet sea of expectancy; the double force of singers, bareheaded and ready for the dirge; the short line, fifteen in all, [Veterans of 1812] of venerable men, who fought and bled in their country's cause half a century ago, lifted from their brimmings of old Hundred, bound with weeds; the strong sun in midheaven sent down a Summer heat, and the wind, which a few minutes before whistled wildly along, burdened with clouds of dust, hushed into a whisper and breathed balmily on every spot. From distant batteries the cannon belched at each minute a thunder tone of woe. From all the steeples came forth the wailing of bells, while from the spire of old Trinity floated upon the breeze the tuneful chimings of "Old Hundred."
>
> The coffin, a massive combination of wood, lead, black velvet, and silver adornments, was carried into the rotunda, borne on the sturdy shoulders of eight members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, while 500 choristers without, led by their band, chanted with fine effect and perfect harmony the magnificent "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser," and afterward, as the procession wound slowly along the spiral stairway, the singers gave the startling "Chorus of the Spirits," by Schubert, a composition as popular as it is weird and effective.
>
> The interior of the rotunda presented at this moment a beautiful though mournful spectacle. The entire circle was covered up, representing a marquee, the whole formed by the National, State, and city flags, extending from dome to level. Across these flags ran a winding chain of black. The skylight was covered with black, causing a splendid light to pervade the interior, which was mellowed by the light from two chandeliers on each side of an inclined plane at the head of the stairs, through which the light permeated through ground glass globes.
>
> Many distinguished army officers and prominent citizens gathered in the Governor's Room previous to the admission of the public. Among the former were Gen. John A. Dix, at that time in command of the Department of the East; Major Gens. Peck, Barnard, Sandford, and Hunter, and Brig. Gens. E. D. Townsend, Charles Thomas, A. B. Eaton, J. G. Barnard, J. G. Ramsey, A. P. Howe, D. C. McCallum, and J. C. Caldwell. The navy was represented by Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Capt. W. R. Taylor, and Major T. Y. Field of the United States Marine Corps. Gov. Stone of Iowa, Gov. Morton of Indiana, and Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, with their staffs, were also present, with delegations from the Senate and House of Representatives. Judge David Davis of the United States Supreme Court was among the mourners.
>
> The public view of the body began as soon as all the arrangements were completed. During the first "watch," as it was termed, the guard of honor was composed of Major Gen. David Hunter, Major Gen. John J. Peck, Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Brig. Gen. S. Van Vliet, Col. D. T. Van Buren, Col. H. F. Clarke, and Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Beirne.
>
> The entrance of the people who had waited in line for hours was referred to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as follows:
>
> Hastily, but reverently, the people approached, and with uncovered heads bent forward to seize an impress of the honored features. To those who had not seen Mr. Lincoln in life the view may be satisfactory, but to those who were familiar with his features it is far otherwise. The color of the face is leaden, almost brown; the forehead recedes, sharp and clearly marked; the eyes deep sunk and close held upon the sockets; the cheek bones, always high, are unusually prominent; the cheeks hollowed and deep pitted, the unnaturally thin lips shut tight and firm, as if glued, and the small chin, covered with a slight beard, seemed pointed and sharp. The body is dressed in black, the white turned-over collar and the clean white gloves making a strong contrast to the black neckcloth and the leaden-hued features. This is all that remains of the man whom goodness made great and whom rest in the hearts of the people is forever firm and abiding.
>
> The glittering tinsel of the coffin's decorations, the brilliant uniforms of the officers, and the simple beauty of the fragrant flowers sink into utter insignificance before the awful reality of the stern, gaunt corpse that rests, dressed with faultless nicety in that narrow box. The people seem to think so, too.
>
> Guided by the sentries and the police, the crowd pushed on, at the rate now of fifty, now of thirty, a minute, averaging, perhaps, during the first watch, of thirty-five per minute. Few words were spoken, few tears shed, but over all and pervading all was a deep tone of sympathy, of regret, of respectful regard for the President who had gone.
>
> The public view continued throughout the first afternoon, through the night, and until noon the following day. An immense crowd of people were still standing in line at the east entrance of the City Hall, waiting to be admitted, the lines extending up Centre Street for blocks, when the gates were closed. On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 25, the funeral procession left the City Hall for the Hudson River Railroad Station, at Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, where train was taken to Albany. The procession was so large and so unwieldly that the body was far on the way to Albany before the end of the line had begun to move. On the same afternoon a memorial meeting was held in Union Square, at which ex-Gov. John A. King presided, and George Bancroft pronounced a eulogy on the dead President.

SNOW SHOVELERS ARE ANGRY

HAVE BEEN KEPT WAITING FOR PAY SINCE MONDAY.

Selling Checks for a Few Cents—Foremen Kept to the Last—Contractor Tate Explains.

A crowd of very indignant men were gathered about Stable A of the Street Cleaning Department, Avenue C and Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon. They were the men employed by the foremen under Herbert Tate, to whom Commissioner Waring sublet the contract for removing the snow.

They were gathered there awaiting their pay for work done in removing last week's snow. The men, numbering in all about 4,000, were to be paid at this one place, and much confusion resulted. The work of paying off the men has been going on since Monday, and there is much dissatisfaction. Those who have been paid complain that they have been paid too little, while those who are still waiting object to the long delay.

The men were hired by the foremen at a rate of 12½ cents an hour. Timekeepers were stationed to see how long each man worked. To each man was issued a round brass check, stamped with his number and the words, "Herbert Tate."

The men having formed in line would each present his check. The corresponding number on the pay rolls would be found, and the man would be paid for the number of hours' work against his name.

The system itself is simple, and satisfactory, except as it provides for the paying of so many men at one place.

The men claim, however, that they have in many cases been paid only a part of the wages due them. Some, in their disgust, threw away the little brass checks, which they claimed called for several hours' work at 12½ cents per hour, but which, when presented for payment, were not honored.

The foremen had not yet been paid when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw some of them yesterday. They were indignant not only on their own account, but on account of the men whom they had personally hired.

Andrew Pogge, foreman of Company H of the First District of the Second Battalion of the snow shovelers, was especially worked up. He showed Check No. 300, which he declared called for ten hours' work to his own personal knowledge, but on which all payment had been refused at the time it was presented.

"It is not too much to say," said Mr. Pogge, "that these men have not received what was due them in a very large majority of the three or four thousand cases. I have seen men throwing their brass checks into the river in disgust. Some of the men are willing to sell their checks for 5 and 10 cents each—checks that call for many hours' work. I know of an instance where a man in my gang worked seventeen hours. He presented his brass check, and what did he get? Twenty-five cents."

Thomas F. Shanley, another of the foremen, was equally strong in expressing his opinion of the method of paying off the men. Mr. Shanley is the President of the recently formed organization of the foremen. He said:

"We foremen have to consider not only our own money, but the money of the men whom we have hired. In one instance that I know of men in my gang put in ten hours' work, but the timekeeper was not told where they were working, and could not credit them with the time. The result is they get nothing."

Herbert Tate, the contractor, was seen yesterday afternoon and asked why the men were complaining. He said:

"The trouble all originates with the foremen, because I would not pay them until all the men were paid off. The reason for this was that many mistakes occurred in regard to the time the men have worked, and I want to keep the foremen at hand to rectify these mistakes, if possible.

"We are paying off these men as fast as possible. As soon as the snow was removed we set to work making out the payrolls, and we began paying the men Monday. It was a mistake to pay them all at one place, but in future we shall establish places for paying in different parts of the city.

"As for these complaints that men have not received all that was due them, all I can say is that every such complaint will be investigated, and justice done as soon as the routine of paying is gone through with.

"It would be impossible for us to investigate each complaint as soon as it is made. All we can do is to pay each man for the amount of work we find charged against him."

Mr. Tate was asked if any blame for whatever confusion might exist could be put on Commissioner Waring, and he answered: "Not in the least. I am paying these men out of my own pocket as it stands now."

STUDYING THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS

A New Field of Literary Work for a Prominent Hartford Clergyman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The Rev. William De Loss Love, Jr., pastor of the Pearl Street Congregational Church in this city, has commenced work in a new literary field that promises to be more than ordinarily interesting in results. He has spent a good deal of time during the past half

The Rev. William De Loss Love,
Pastor Pearl Street Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.

dozen years in examining manuscripts throughout the country relating to the Christian Indians. Most of the documents on this topic remain unprinted to the present time, and Mr. Love has been engaged in a systematic examination of them, traveling extensively during his Summer vacations in search of the material.

The Indian preacher, Occum, who gained a wide reputation in his day on account of his evangelical work, both in America and England, will be the object of special consideration from Mr. Love. There is no biography extant of this noted Indian preacher. The records concerning his life are scattered far and wide. Mr. Love has received from England an old engraving of Occum, which is probably the only one of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Love has a penchant for out-of-the-way literary lines of work. He is the author of an exceptionally interesting work on New-England holidays, going more deeply into the subject than any writer that had preceded him. He is a native of New-Haven, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1873, where his father, the Rev. William De Loss Love, Sr., now of St. Paul, Minn., was graduated in 1843.

Mr. Love was pastor of the Congregational Churches at Lancaster, Mass., and Keene, N. H., before coming to this city. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. William L. Gage in the pastorate of the Pearl Street Church, and has been located here twelve years. He was appointed a member of the Hartford Board of Park Commissioners under an act of the last General Assembly, being associated with the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker and the Rev. Francis Goodwin in the board membership. His term will not expire until 1899. Mr. Love is a public spirited citizen. His father, the Rev. Dr. Love of St. Paul, was one of the foremost organizers of the United States Sanitary Commission during the civil war.

ITS WORK FOR WOMEN

The Consumers' League Holds an Annual Meeting.

NEW "WHITE LIST" OF STORES

Joseph H. Choate Tells What it Is Hoped the Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Andrews Will Accomplish.

The Consumers' League, an organization of women whose object is the bettering of the condition of the workingwomen, especially those employed as saleswomen in shops, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Room of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Officers were elected, as follows: President—Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell; Treasurer—Miss A. Stone; Recording Secretary—Miss Caldwell, and Corresponding Secretary—Miss F. J. Pomeroy.

These women, with the addition of the following, constitute the Governing Board for the ensuing year: Miss Billings, Mrs. George F. Canfield, Mrs. Charles Currier, Mrs. H. M. Dewees, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Mary Lusk, Miss S. A. Moller, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott, Mrs. C. M. Perry, Miss M. Slade, Miss H. P. Stokes, Mrs. C. A. Spofford, Mrs. C. W. Watson, and Mrs. G. C. Wilde.

Mrs. Lowell presided at yesterday's meeting and read her annual report, in which she outlined the work the society had done during the year and hoped to do the present year. Miss Stone read her report as Treasurer.

The society issued yesterday its "white list" of stores, in which the women employes are rightly treated. Some of the standards of what the society terms a "fair house" are equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; wages paid by the week; hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., with three-quarters of an hour for luncheon, and no children under fourteen years of age employed. It is for such reforms as these that the league is working.

John Daniell was expected to be present at yesterday's meeting to make an address. He was unable to come, owing to ill health, and a letter was read from him in which he told of his sympathy with the work the society was trying to do, and explained why he found women of so much more service in selling goods.

Mrs. Donald McLean was the first speaker yesterday afternoon. She said:

"I was invited, not because I am adept in such matters, nor because I have taken my share of the burdens of laboring women, but because I am a woman. When Mr. Choate consented to speak, no one else was needed. In fact, I feel like one of those individuals who rush in where angels fear to tread. But I have been conscience-stricken, and felt as if I must come.

"I have no statistics to give you. There seems to be much disagreement, anyway, about statistics. One man classifies deception as deception, vicious deception, and statistics, while another says that statistics is history standing, while history is statistics in motion.

"There is one note that I would strike. I believe that the principles of this Consumers' League will eventually prove the keynote to the harmonies of the social problem. The league has the key to that problem. It is an organization to protect our own class against our own class; that is, against the worst part of our own class.

"The cry 'Women and children need your protection' will always arouse every man. The need and the difficulty is to make this cry heard."

The next speaker, Miss Cushman, was introduced as a woman who could speak from the employe's point of view. She said, in beginning, she had been "thirty years a business woman," and hoped that she would be a working woman all her life. Miss Cushman's address was devoted to a consideration of the needs of the working women.

"You know," she said, "that the merchant is not always the tyrant, and the saleswoman not always ill-treated. You have doubtless found men who needed only proof that wrong existed, to remedy it."

The speaker urged the necessity of reform in two particulars. One was that the working women ought always to have the right to make a personal application for an increase in pay, as otherwise they were often kept awaiting the result of the application and working for a lower rate that they deserved. The other particular in which Miss Cushman advocated a change was the matter of furnishings in seats for women in the stores. She said that in some instances seats were furnished, but that the employes did not dare use them, for fear of being discharged.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate's speech was largely devoted to a consideration of a bill now before the State Legislature. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Andrews, Jan. 16, and was referred to the Committee on Health.

The bill provides, among other things, that no person under eighteen, and no woman under twenty-one employed in a mercantile establishment, shall work more than sixty hours a week, and that no such person shall work after 9 P. M. except Saturday evenings and evenings from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1. The law further provides that no child under fourteen shall be employed in any mercantile establishment, and regulates the sanitary fittings of the store and the matter of providing seats for women employes.

"This is not my first retainer in this cause," Mr. Choate said. "I have spoken before at Cooper Union, some three or four years ago. Four or five years have been spent in trying to make a law of practically the same bill. Don't despair at five years' delay in a cause like this, which feels all the pressure that can be brought from any source.

"Five years is a short time. It has taken nearly a century for England to put upon a proper footing the question of child labor in factories. The first thing accomplished there was to prevent the employment of children under nine years of age.

"If we could have a bill for the restraint of the shopping instinct in women much relief would come. I don't know much about the shopping instinct myself. When a man goes shopping he goes because he wants something. He asks for what he wants, and when he gets it goes away. The experience is a relief both to him and to the saleswoman.

"You know better than I how a woman shops. I am told that she shops, not because she wants something, but in the hope that she may find something that she does want."

Mr. Choate took up the question of the bill already referred to, and considered its various points. His chief surprise, he said, was that whoever had drawn up the bill had been so moderate. A point for which he commended it was that its enforcement was left to the Board of Health, and not to the Inspectors appointed by the State or city government.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Choate was moved, and the meeting adjourned.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE'S SHOWING

Opens to General Public on Saturday—Many New Things.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New-York will be open to the public for three weeks commencing with Saturday, Feb. 15, at the Society of Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. A view to invited guests and members of the press will be given to-day. The annual dinner will take place this evening, at which leading architects from all over the country will be present. The league's reception occurs Friday evening.

The exhibition this year is to be free to the public except on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lectures by prominent architects will be given each Wednesday evening. The exhibits will fill the five large salons, or galleries, of the Fine Arts Building, and will consist of the best work of all the architects during the past year. Aside from the complete architectural drawings, there will be exhibits of decorative work, cartoons for stained glass, completed work, such as carvings in stone, wood, bronze, wrought iron, mosaic, glass, textile fabrics, furniture, sketches, paintings, and photographs.

The Jury and Hanging Committee consist of George B. Post, Will H. Low, Warren R. Briggs, George Keister, and Charles I. Berg; Sub-Committee on Architecture—J. F. Harder, F. L. V. Hoppin, and Charles A. Rich; Sub-Committee on Decoration—Fred S. Lamb, Daniel C. French, and James Symington.

NEW GRACE CHAPEL DEDICATED

SERVICES CONDUCTED BY BISHOP POTTER AND OTHER CLERGYMEN.

The Bishop in His Sermon Refers to Work Among the Poor, and Pays Tribute to Dr. Huntington.

The new Grace Chapel in Twelfth Street, east of First Avenue, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop Henry C. Potter. The chapel could not accommodate all who sought admission. When the services began, shortly after 10 o'clock, the Warden and Vestrymen marched down the main aisle to receive the Bishop. The Bishop and clergy then proceeded to the communion table, repeating the twenty-fourth Psalm.

When the Bishop was seated the investments of donations were presented to him by William C. Schermerhorn. The Bishop then knelt and offered prayer. When seated again, the form of consecration was read by Archdeacon C. C. Deacon of New-York. The Rev. C. H. Bottome, the Vicar of the chapel, read the service for the day. Following this was the daily morning prayer by the Rev. William R. Grosvenor and the singing of psalms. The first lesson was read by Archdeacon George S. Johnson of Richmond, S. I. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, pastor of Grace Church, read the second lesson. Bishop Potter then delivered his sermon.

The Bishop described the history of Grace Church and the chapel since the first Grace Church was erected, in 1809, at Broadway and Rector Street. Then he spoke of the time when Grace Church Chapel was erected, in 1846, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and he alluded to the sermon preached on that occasion by the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, which he said was inspiring, and delivered with all the telling spirit at the command of the preacher. The chapel was destroyed by fire in 1876 and the building was then erected which the new chapel now replaces.

The Bishop, alluding to the abolition of slavery which the day commemorated in a way, remarked that people who were held in bondage in the days of the Grace Church, now worshipped in the same edifices with those who at one time owned them. The Bishop also spoke in kindly terms of Israel H. Brown, who was forty years sexton of Grace Church. He told how the charge for pews had been gradually done away with and how every pew available is now crowded on Sunday afternoon. Referring to the condition of the poor, he said that ministers should go among the people and do the work required of them.

In the colonies formed here by the arrivals from half a dozen foreign countries the Bishop said there was as much work for missionaries to perform as in uncivilized quarters of the globe. He said he did not wish to say a single word to mar the occasion, but he believed he would be recreant to his duty if he failed to speak of the remoteness from the poor of those representing the Church and those who profess to serve it. He termed this remoteness as one of the most grotesque of incongruities, and one of the most indefinable conditions of modern Christianity. He said it was not true that it is impossible, as some aver, that anybody who has not been trained by birth and poverty to such conditions can live in the poor localities.

"I can say," said the Bishop, "in the plainest possible terms that I can command that such a statement is absolutely utter rubbish. I know better."

After making brief mention of the new buildings of which the Chapel forms a part, the Bishop turned to the Rev. Dr. Huntington and addressed him as follows:

"And so I congratulate you, my brother, on the work which comes this morning to its fair and happy completion. In your name and my own I thank the people—your people and mine—for the way in which they have seconded your wise endeavors and given you means to crown them with success. There may be such another body of generous people as the men and women of Grace Church, but I do not know them. You have been fortunate in your flock, and they do not need me to tell them that they have been fortunate in their pastor. Over and over again you have been beckoned to leave them and to ascend to what men call the higher place of the Church, and have refused to go. Already New-York owes you and Grace Church a great debt. May you and they who labor with you long be spared to make it greater still."

The services were ended with the celebration of the holy communion. Among the clergymen present were Bishop Abiel W. Leonard of Nevada and Utah, the Revs. Francis R. Baleman, J. H. McGrew, George H. Nelson, Henry Mottet, Thomas R. Harris, Frank Glendenning, H. Bishop, John W. Kramer, C. B. Smith, J. D. Denyo, Robert E. Jones, Melville K. Bailey, W. W. Hoyt, J. R. Blodgett, James H. Chalmers of Lonsdale, R. I., Hubert W. Wells of Waltham, Mass., William Butler of Madison, N. J., and Dr. Baldwin.

The ushers were T. W. Folsom, Perry Carroll, D. G. Maynard, Charles F. Carr, and Frank Huntington.

After the services those who desired were permitted to inspect all the rooms in the group of new buildings which comprise the chapel, Grace Hospital, the clergy house, the clubhouse, and the parish building.

Apportionment of School Moneys.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Superintendent Charles R. Skiner of the State Department of Public Instruction has made his apportionment of school moneys for the year 1896. The amount distributed is $3,860,500, of which $3,598,375 is to pay the salaries of the 26,695 teachers in the State, $55,000 is set apart for district libraries, and $86,700 for supervision. New-York gets $693,771 and Brooklyn $421,993.

Gov. Atkinson and the Senatorship.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

At a dinner given to Gov. Atkinson, in Brunswick, last week, when asked about the Senatorial question, the Governor replied: "I am running the Government of Georgia at present," and laughingly added: "However, we will talk about the Senatorship later on."

A CLEVER CRIMINAL CONVICTED

George W. Loomis When Arrested Had a "Drag Drill" with Which He Could Open the Strongest Vault.

George W. Loomis has been convicted in the County Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Hurd, on an indictment that charged him with having in his possession burglars' tools when he was arrested three weeks ago by Brooklyn detectives.

The important instrument that he had when arrested was a "drag drill," which the police say is one of the latest inventions in burglars' tools, and that it would pull the combination lock off of any safe within an hour.

When arrested, Loomis was taken before Superintendent McKelvey. He informed the Superintendent that he was an inventor and that the machine he had was for cutting steel rods and rails. He could not so easily account for a pair of rubbers which he had in his pocket.

Superintendent McKelvey was positive that Loomis was an experienced cracksman, and he set about finding something about his antecedents. He ascertained that Loomis had a most interesting record. He was first heard of in 1895, when he appeared in Chicago, having gone to that city from St. Paul. He was suspected of having committed a burglary in the residence of Daniel Lawlor, a prominent lawyer of St. Paul.

Loomis's rooms in Chicago were searched May 14, 1895, and "Tom" Monahan and a man named Ryan were arrested; but Loomis escaped by backing out of the room while protecting himself with two revolvers, which he kept aimed at his pursuers.

In the room were found burglars' tools, candles, and dynamite, and it was believed that Loomis was making plans to rob the Oakland National Bank, at Hyde Park, near Chicago.

Further investigation led to the fact that Loomis had operated in St. Paul eleven years ago, and that he had robbed a store at Superior, Wis.

At the time of this last robbery, a clerk who was sleeping in the room above the store was awakened. He shot both Loomis and his helper, and each of the burglars carried off a quantity of buckshot.

The two men were taken to a hospital, where they had their injuries attended to, and it was believed that Loomis would never leave the hospital alive, but he did, and that by escaping. His assistant, Mahoney, remained in the hospital, where he recovered, and was then sentenced to prison for a term of eight years.

The Superintendent of Police is of the belief that Loomis came East with other burglars with an intention of robbing safe-deposit vaults, and the tool that has caused so much curiosity on the part of the police, and which is said to be the most modern burglar's invention, was to have been used upon these vaults.

Loomis appears like an industrious business man. He will be sentenced Friday by Justice Hurd.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Belcher	.27	.26
Best & Belcher	.78	.79
Bodie Consolidated	.35	.36
Bulwer	*.16	.15
Challar	*.65	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.00
Crown Point	*.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.42	.40
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.15
Mexican	.59	.57
Mono	*.14	...
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.53	.52
Savage	.49	.48
Sierra Nevada	.42	.41
Union Consolidated	.34	.33
Utah	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.41	.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 12.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.51	.50
Anaconda	.63	.61
Portland	1.77	1.80
Argentum	.68½	.66½
Isabella	.53	.55
Union	.52½	.51
Consolidated	.19¼	.19¼
Pharmacist	.16¾	.17
Work	.20	.19½
Alamo	.08	.08
Mount Rosa	.18	.18
Blue Belle	.06¼	.10
Silver State	.02¼	.02
Golden Fleece	1.67	1.95

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 12—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000. Bullion to the amount of £73,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of ⅛d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 12½c for checks, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for ninety-day bills. The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 3 per cent.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Flour firm, with trade yet dull; patents, $3.90@$4.25; Winter patents, $4@$4.75; Minnesota clear and straights, $3.10@$3.50; Winter clear and straights, $3.75@$4.20. Cornmeal steady, 74@76c a bag, $1.80@$1.85 a barrel. Corn steady; steamer yellow, on track, 38c; steamer and No. 3, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2 clipped, 28½c; No. 2 clipped, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Milifeed quiet; Spring bran to ship, $13.75@$14; Winter bran, $14.75@$15; middlings, $13.50@$15.50. Cottonseed meal, $21.75. Pork firm; backs, 12@13c; cuts, 13c; lean ends, 13c. Barrel beef, 9@11c. Lard, 6½c. Hams, 9½@11c. Bacon, 9@9½c. Lambs quiet, 7@8½c; mutton and yearlings, 5@6½c. Veal, 8@10c; fancy, 11c. Fresh beef quiet; 5½@7½c; hinds, 9½c; fores, 4@5c. Butter quiet; choice creamery, 22@23c; Western, 20@21c; imitation, 15c; ladles, 12@13c; Vermont dairy, 17@19c. Cheese firm; Northern choice, 10@11c; Western, 9½@10½c. Eggs quiet; near-by, 18@20c; Eastern, 16@17c; Western and Michigan, 15½c. Beans quiet; pea, $1.25@$1.45; medium, $1.25@$1.35; red kidney, $1.25@$1.35; yellow eyes, $1.35@$1.45. Poultry quiet; choice small turkeys, Western, 15@16c; chickens, Northern, choice, 16@18c; Western, 10@14c; fowls, Northern, 12@14c; Western, 9@10c; geese, 8@11c; ducks, 12@13c. Potatoes quiet; Hebrons, 28@30c; Green Mountains, 28@30c; white stock, 25c; Jersey, double head, sweets, $3.50. Apples, choice eating, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@$3.25; Greenings, $2.25@$2.75. Cranberries, $5@$9. Turnips, 75@85c. Onions, quiet, $2@$2.50. Cabbages, 75c a barrel. Hay quiet; choice, $18@$19; lower grades, $15@$17. Rye straw in good supply and dull, at $18@$19.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; receipts, 10,500 bbls; shipments, 32,000 bbls; sales, 300 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot and February, 73¾@74c; May, 73@73½c; Southern, by sample, 75@76¼c; do, no grade, 72@75c; receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels; stock, 139,000 bushels; sales, 2,000 bushels. Corn steady; mixed, spot and February, 33@33¼c; March, 33¾@33½c; April, 34@34¼c; May, 35¼@35½c; steamer mixed, 31⅞@32c; Southern, 32¼@33½c; receipts, 126,000 bushels; shipments, 137,000 bushels; stock, 1,607,000 bushels; sales, 64,000 bushels. Oats steady to firm; No. 2 white, Western, 28c; No. 3 mixed, do, 26c; receipts, 2,000 bushels; stock, 61,000 bushels. Rye firm; No. 2, 44@45c; near by; 47@48c, Western; receipts, 1,500 bushels; stock, 23,000 bushels. Hay firm; $16 asked. Grain freights dull. Eggs firm; 14½@15c. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.02c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Commercial Exchange is closed to-day in honor of Lincoln's Birthday, consequently no flour, grain, or produce quotations. Sugars—Refined sugars, hard grades, 1-16c higher; others unchanged; trade quiet; cubes, 5 3-16c; lozenge, 5 5-16c; standard powdered, 5 3-16c; fine granulated, 4 15-16c; standard granulated, 4 15-16c; coarse granulated, 5 3-16c; crystal A, 4 15-16c; double refined diamond C, 4 15-16c; confectioners' A, 4 13-16c; Red Star A, 4 9-16c; Keystone A, 4 9-16c; Franklin B, 4 5-16c; Franklin extra C, 4¾c; Red Star C, 4¼c; Green Star C, 4c; Blue Star C, 3 15-16c; No. 1, 3⅞c; No. 14, 3 13-16c; all less 3-16c commission.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Flour—Market strong; unchanged. Wheat quiet; steady; No. 2 red, track, 74c. Corn steady; active; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 3 yellow, 30c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 22½c. Pork active easy; unchanged. Lard easy; unchanged. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short-rib sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c. Dry-salted meats easy; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales, 476 bbls at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Wheat was dull and weak; No. 2 Spring, on track, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; May, 64⅝@65c. Barley—Market nominal; No. 2, 33@34c; sample, 26@33½c. Rye—Market dull and weak; No. 1, 39½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 35,500 bushels; barley, 29,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bushels.

CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,271 head; total for week thus far, 8,019 head; for same time last week, 11,726 head; consigned through, 150 head; to New-York, 1,364 head; on sale, 61 head; market opened steady and firm; closed firm; about all sold; light 940 to fair 1,180 lb steers, $3.50@$4.10; old to fair cows, $2 @$2.65. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,560 head; total for week thus far, 28,960 head; for same time last week, 34,560 head; consigned through, 2,560 head; to New-York, 4,000 head; on sale, 4,320 head; market opened active and firm for light grades and Yorkers; others easier; closed weak and 5@10c lower; good Yorkers, $4.55@$4.60, mostly $4.60; light lots, $4.60; pigs, $4.60; mixed packers, $4.50@$4.55; mediums, $4.50; fair to prime heavy, $4.40@$4.50; roughs, $3.75 @$4; stags, $3.25@$3.75; Yorkers sold late at $4.55; mediums and mixed at $4.40@$4.50, with a few decksloads of light unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,600 head; total for week thus far, 43,800 head; for same time last week, 33,000 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 12,400 head; market opened steady and firm for sheep; lambs lower; closed very dull for good lambs; with 8 to 10 loads of choice heavy lots unsold; about all sheep sold; prime lambs, $4.80@$5; fair to good, $4.25@$4.70; light and common, $4.50@$4.15; mixed sheep, good to prime, $3.35@ $3.75; common to fair, $2.40@$3.15; heavy, $3.25 @$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts light; market fair; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.20@$4.40; good butchers', $3.80@$4.20; rough fat, $3.25@$3.75; feeders, $3.30@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; fair; market slow; prices 5@10c lower; Philadelphias, $4.50@$4.55; fair to best Yorkers, $4.45@$4.50; pigs, $4.40@$4.45; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply fair; market steady; prime, $3.60 @$3.75; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.75@$3.20; common, $2@$2.50; culls, $1@$1.50; lambs, $3.50 @$5.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady and strong; light and medium, $3.75@$3.92½; heavy, $3.70@$3.85; pigs, $3.25@$3.80. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.80@$4; fair to good, $3@$3.80; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@ $3.20; fair to good, $1.90@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.85@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.60@ $3.50; bulls

FIRE ON THE ARDANDHU

The Steamship Run Aground to Save Her from Destruction.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $19,000

May Be An Investigation to Find Why the Fireboat Zophar Mills Did Not Respond to the Alarm.

The Munson Line steamship Ardandhu, which was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday as being on fire, lies stranded between Liberty and Ellis Islands, with her hold and engine and fire-rooms full of water, her cabin burned out, and her decks bulged up by the expansion of her jute cargo, which was soaked with water early yesterday to prevent the vessel's destruction.

The Ardandhu is from Mexican ports. She anchored off Liberty Island Tuesday evening, and shortly afterward her Captain went ashore to report to his agents, and, it being too late to bring the ship up to a wharf that night, he went to his home in Brooklyn.

The exact hour when the fire was first discovered is a matter of dispute. What is known is that a rocket soared into the blackness shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by another and another. The Captain of the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, which was making her last trip to Staten Island from her South Ferry slip, saw the signals and brought his vessel within hailing distance of the steamship. He was told that the vessel was on fire and he was asked immediately to turn in an alarm. No sign of fire could be seen from the Westfield's decks, but great volumes of smoke were pouring from the forward hatches, showing that a fierce fire was burning between decks.

The Westfield was headed back to New-York and ran close to the fireboat New-Yorker, tooting her whistle as she drew near. The New-Yorker was out of commission, and finding that no help could be had there the vessel started up stream to arouse the crew of the police patrol boat which was moored on the north side of Pier A.

Sergt. Frank Mangin, a vigilant officer, who was on night duty, was already cognizant of the trouble. He had seen the rockets, and had hastened to turn out the two platoons of reserves and order the patrol boat to the scene. The vessel had steam up, and was just casting off her lines when the Westfield appeared off the slip. There was a hurried explanation of the trouble, and where it lay, and several minutes later the police boat was alongside the Ardandhu.

The Mutual Towing Company's tug W. E. Ferguson was already there, and was hard at work with her pumps throwing water in the burning hold and against the crisping bridge. The Ferguson is the vessel which lost her tow of barges during the gale of Tuesday. She put out from Atlantic Basin shortly after midnight, and her master, Capt. Lyle, seeing the rockets fired by the Ardandhu, hastened to that vessel's aid.

An alarm had in the meantime been turned in, but no fireboat appeared to aid the patrol boat Lamont and the tug Ferguson. The Havemeyer, moored at the foot of Broome Street, was out of commission, as the New-York was at her Battery pier. The Zophar Mills was tied up at the foot of Bloomfield Street, North River, but did not go to the scene.

The wind was still blowing heavily, and the Lamont and the Ferguson moored to the windward side of the Ardandhu, to escape any sudden irruption of flame from the burning craft. The tug John Fuller, attracted by the commotion, shortly afterward ranged alongside, and ten streams of water were soon in play. The crew of the steamship was engaged fighting the fire as best they could with hose and fire buckets.

Sergt. Mangin took charge of the fire, and when it was found, after an hour's fight, that the flames could not be beaten down by water thrown from the tugs and patrol boat, he ordered Capt. Lyle of the Ferguson to beach the Ardandhu. The vessel's cable was slipped, and, in tow of the tugs, she was put ashore on the mud banks which make out between Liberty and Ellis Islands. When her keel had found a resting place, the sea cocks were opened, and shortly afterward her holds and engine rooms were flooded.

The tugs Dunderberg and Louise, in the employ of the Baxter Wrecking Company, as is the John Fuller, appeared shortly afterward and aided in the fight against the fire. But it was 11 o'clock before the last ember was extinguished.

The ship now lies in fifteen feet of water. The Baxter Wrecking Company will make an effort to pump her out to-day. An examination made yesterday afternoon showed that the cargo in holds 1 and 2 had been badly damaged by fire and water. Holds 3 and 4 had been undisturbed by either element. The ship had on board a cargo of 5,048 bales of hemp. About three-eighths of this, as nearly as the agents could estimate the loss yesterday, have been ruined.

The full extent of damage to the ship has been roughly placed at $10,000; that to the cargo at about $9,000.

The ship is valued at $80,000, and is partly insured by her owners, Clark & Serviss of Glasgow. She has been chartered by W. D. Munson of 80 Wall Street to ply between this and West Indian and Mexican ports.

The cargo, which is valued at $54,000, is insured by the National Board of Marine Underwriters.

The Mutual Towing Company, whose three tugs aided to extinguish the fire, have libeled the ship and cargo for salvage. The Baxter Wrecking Company will also file a libel against the ship.

There will probably be an investigation to ascertain why the fireboat Zophar Mills, the only one in commission when the alarm was sent out, did not respond and go to the Ardandhu's aid. The second mate of the Ardandhu rowed ashore, and at 1:56 A. M. reported the fire to the police of the Eleventh Precinct, who immediately sent out an alarm.

VALUABLE CHARTS FOR SAILORS

Sailing Directions for the Great Lakes Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The great work in which the Navy Department has been engaged for the past two years in preparing sailing directions for the mariners of the great lakes has been practically completed by the issue to-day of Volume 4, covering Lakes Erie, Ontario, and St. Clair, and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers. A small supplement relating to the St. Lawrence River now in preparation will enable navigators from Duluth, Chicago, or the extreme western ports, to proceed to any seaport in the world by reference to Hydrographic Office charts.

The volume published to-day includes 150 pages minutely descriptive of every course from Port Huron to Kingston, Canada, embellished with colored charts and other information not hitherto obtainable by lake navigators. Routes from each port to every other, with bearings of all lights, life-saving stations, and harbors of refuge, are arranged in such manner as to be of the greatest utility, and the depth and safe course in all narrow or tortuous channels are specifically indicated.

New Boat for the Immigrants.

The ferryboat Arizona, a successor of the antique Shackamaxon, yesterday made her first trip to the immigrant landing station on Ellis Island, for which service she has been bought by J. H. Starin, who has the contract for running boats between Ellis Island and the mainland.

Dr. Jenner, the Commissioner of Immigration, and Gen. Howard Carroll made a trip in the Arizona. Her gangplank, which is operated by an automatic device, made an excellent impression not only on the owner and Commissioner, but also on the employes of the service. The Arizona is nine minutes faster than the Shackamaxon, and the new arrangement for working the gangplank saves ten minutes more—a total of nineteen minutes a trip.

69,000,000 Feet of Timber.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Penobscot Log-Driving Company yesterday, an estimate was submitted, showing that this Winter's timber cut on Penobscot waters will reach 69,000,000 feet, exceeding last year's. The Winter's work will be confined chiefly to spruce timbers.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,500,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 9; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the 8th March, 1892, and in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of 8th March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.

7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.

Mexico, 14th January, 1896.
The President, at int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 15th, 1896.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

OF £200 STERLING,
Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING,
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 561, 628.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-1aw7wTh Trustee.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.
23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND CO.
First Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five thousand and forty 44-100 dollars. ($5,040.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 15, 1896.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	728	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1898	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2218	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2286	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	986	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1088	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7406
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1426	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2073	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
19TH DRAWING.

$300,000 CITY OF BOSTON REGISTERED 4s.

DATED JAN. 1, 1896. DUE JAN. 1, 1916.
Denomination $1,000, or any multiple thereof.

Legal Investment for New-York and all New-England Savings banks.
Price and particulars on application.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
53 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

American Bank Note Co. Stock.

Union Typewriter Co.'s Securities.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Meetings and Elections.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17, and opened on Wednesday, March 11, 1896.
ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. O. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 18th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 12, 1896.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 14, 1896, to the morning of March 3, 1896.
W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

TO PURCHASE INDIAN LANDS

An Agreement Between the Government and the Blackfoot Indians Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day sent to Congress for ratification an agreement entered into between the Government and the Blackfoot Indians, in Montana, for lands ceded by the Indians to the United States. The Indians agreed to give up about 1,000,000 acres of mineral lands for $1,500,000, to be expended for their benefit at the rate of $150,000 per year, beginning in 1897. The lands are to be disposed of under the mineral laws, and sold for $2 to $5 per acre.

In connection with Indian agreements, the Secretary gives his views as follows:

I am firmly convinced that the better policy in such cases is for the Government to take charge of, and sell for what they will bring, such lands as the Indians do not need, the net proceeds being placed in the Treasury of the United States, to be expended for their benefit. If this course be not practicable in any given case, and it be thought best for the Government to purchase any Indian lands at a fixed price, then care should be taken to make such provision for their disposal as will surely and fully reimburse the Government the whole purchase price. In other words, the Government should not be subjected to the loss of money in these transactions.

While I approve generally the terms of this agreement, the price proposed to be paid for the land is large, and I am not satisfied that a sufficient quantity of the land will be disposed of to fully reimburse the Government the amount to be paid.

If a provision can be made authorizing the department to dispose of this land by immediate sale in a body, or in smaller tracts, at such prices as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior as will realize the full amount to be expended by the Government, I would cheerfully recommend the approval of this agreement.

Secretary Smith also sent to Congress for ratification an agreement with the Belknap Indians in Montana, who cede 40,000 acres of mineral lands for $360,000, to be expended for the Indians in sums of $90,000 a year. In this case the price per acre is placed at $10.

The Secretary has granted J. H. P. Voorhis of Colorado a lease in the Navahoe reservation in Arizona. The lessee will prospect for gold.

ALBANY UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CENTER

Prof. Goodyear's Course of Lectures for the Winter.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Albany University Extension Centre was the first established in New-York State. Since its inception it has proved signally successful.

The course this winter is on "History and Criticism of Painting by the Old Masters of Italian Art," the lecturer being Prof. Goodyear, who was the lecturer on "The History of Art," in the Copper Institute, in 1874, and before the Brooklyn Institute, in 1889. He has also lectured before all the principal colleges.

His ten subjects for the Albany Centre are: "Late Roman and Early Christian Art," "The Byzantine Mosaics," "Giotto and the Masters of the Fourteenth Century," "The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Century Sculptors of Tuscany," "Masaccio and the Old Masters of the Fifteenth Century," "Rapheal Oil Paintings," "Raphael Frescoes," "Michael Angelo," "Correggio and the Venetians," and "The Schools of Bologna and Naples."

ELECTED THEIR OFFICERS YESTERDAY

Business of the State Homeopathic Medical Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The business of the State Homeopathic Medical Society was mostly of a routine nature to-day. Papers read were of interest to the medical profession alone.

The following officers were elected: President—Edmund R. Wolcott of Rochester; First Vice President—George G. Shelton of New-York; Second Vice President—Irving Townsend; Third Vice President—A. R. Wright of Buffalo; Secretary—John L. Moffatt of Brooklyn; Treasurer—Charles Deady of New-York; Necrologist—W. S. Carnsey of Gloversville; State Board of Medical Examiners—John M. E. Wetmore of New-York, William Myers Butler of Brooklyn, J. D. Greenleaf of Owego, and F. G. Knott of New-York.

Newfoundland Dog Gives the Alarm.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 12.—The house of Richard Layton was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames were first seen by a big Newfoundland dog belonging to the family. Mr. Layton, who is seventy-six years old, and his wife were asleep, and were awakened by the noise made by the dog. They got out of the building without being able to save any of their effects. The flames spread to the house of John S. Pierce, adjoining, but before much damage was done the firemen put the fire out. The fire, which did $3,000 damage, is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

Federal Prisoners Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Pardons have been granted by the President to J. T. Morrison, sentenced in Georgia to ten years' imprisonment for conspiracy; Samuel D. Brown, sentenced in Pennsylvania to four years for breaking into a Post Office, and Riley Steadman, sentenced in Texas to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine for taking liquor into the Indian Territory. The bad health of the prisoner is given as the reason for pardoning each case. Robert F. Lane, sentenced in Missouri to two years' imprisonment for counterfeiting, is also granted a pardon.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $90; round trip, $80 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM | †K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

TWO GOOD STATEROOMS JUST GIVEN up (on account of sickness) in the steamer "NORMANNIA," sailing on the 19TH INST. for Italy. For sale account of owner. Apply, promptly, HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, No. 37 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 19 | ST. LOUIS.....March 11
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 26 | ST. PAUL.....March 18
NEW-YORK...March 4 | NEW-YORK..March 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
Southw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1, 10 AM
Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM | Majestic, April 8, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Sat., Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct (via all-water route) Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships we

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.		
Sun rises...6:56	Sun sets...5:32	Moon sets...	..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	Feb. 1
Albano	Havre	Jan. 28
Aller	Bremen	Feb. 1
Allianca	Colon	Feb. 6
Andes	Navassa	Feb. 8
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 28
Cherokee	Charleston	Feb. 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 5
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 5
Conemaugh	Antwerp	Jan. 25
Croft	Dundee	Jan. 24
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Jan. 31
Germanic	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Inchlonga	Swansea	Jan. 27
Ludgate Hill	London	Jan. 25
Mobile	London	Jan. 30
Normannia	Genoa	Feb. 1
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Scotia	Gibraltar	Jan. 26
Westernland	Antwerp	Feb. 1

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Feb. 11
Hildawell	Gibraltar	Jan. 30
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Feb. 11
Navigation	Gibraltar	Jan. 29
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Feb. 8
Prussia	Hamburg	Feb. 2

SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

Britannia	Gibraltar	Feb. 1
Bonn	Bremen	Feb. 1
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 8
Etruria	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Grenada	Greenock	Jan. 30
Kara	Glasgow	Jan. 30
Jersey City	Swansea	Feb. 1
St. Louis	Southampton	Feb. 8

SUNDAY, FEB. 16.

Delcomyn	St. Lucia	Feb. 8
Francisco	Hull	Feb. 2
La Normandie	Havre	Feb. 8
Spain	London	Jan. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alvena	Feb. 13	Gonaives	24 State St.
Pomeranian	Feb. 13	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yumuri	Feb. 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Santiago	Feb. 13	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	Feb. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Feb. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Aurania	Feb. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Feb. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ohio	Feb. 15	Hull	22 State St.
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Otranto	Feb. 15	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ludgate Hill	Feb. 15	London	22 State St.
Mobile	Feb. 15	London	4 Broadway.
Fatria	Feb. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gascogne	Feb. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Feb. 15	Wind. Isl's	39 Broadway.
Maracaibo	Feb. 15	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Saratoga	Feb. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Louisiana	Feb. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Iroquois	Feb. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Franklin	Feb. 18	Jamaica	24 State St.
Aller	Feb. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Feb. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Feb. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Orizaba	Feb. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	Feb. 19	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Feb. 19	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Westernland	Feb. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Feb. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Allianca	Feb. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Feb. 21	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seminole	Feb. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Feb. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Feb. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mass'chusetts	Feb. 22	London	4 Broadway.
Prussia	Feb. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Feb. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Knickbocker	Feb. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Havel	Feb. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Feb. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Feb. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Arrived.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKenzie, Port Spain Jan. 30, via St. Thomas Feb. 5, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 11th.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz Jan. 29, via Havana 8th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Jan. 28, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Normadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Jan. 31, with mdse and 1 passenger to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville Feb. 8, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Knight of the Thistle, (of Liverpool,) Sainty, Philadelphia Feb. 9, in ballast to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

Sailed.

SS Venezuela, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao; Massilia, for Marseilles; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Miami, for Newport News; Cimanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Chesapeake, for London; Manitoban, for Liverpool; Fulda, for Genoa; Ontario, for London; San Rocco, for Naples; Venice, and Trieste; British King, for Antwerp; New-York, for Southampton; Alsenborn, for Baltimore; Thetis, for Kingston; Bellaura, for Rio Janiro and Bahia.

Ships Abner Coburn, for Yokohama; Saturnina Fanny, for Anjer.

Bark Iolani, for Honolulu.

Brig Georges, for Port de Paix.

Notice to Mariners.

Electric-Lighted Buoys, Gedney and Bayside Range Cut Channels, New-York Lower Bay.—Notice is hereby given that on Feb. 6, 1896, the lights on both systems of electric buoys marking the sides of Gedney and Bayside Range Cut Channels were extinguished. Repairs will be made as soon as practicable and the buoys relighted, of which due notice will be given. (Lighthouse Board Notices to Mariners No. 3 and 44, of 1895, and Bulletins Nos. 49 and 50.) This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 58, after No. 288, and Nos. 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, and 294, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 99, 100, and 101.

Miscellaneous.

SS Abana, (Br.,) Foreman, from Mediterranean ports, which passed Gibraltar Jan. 21, and is about seven days overdue at this port, is anchored off Newport, R. I. She reports having experienced heavy weather.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—SS March, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New-York Feb. 1 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sunderhoff, from Sourabaya and Galle, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New-York Feb. 8.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Rees, sld. from Stettin for New-York Feb. 9.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Feb. 10.

SS Vasco (Br.) sld. from Fiume for New-York Feb. 10.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. at Naples Feb. 8.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, from New-York Jan. 25, arr. at Bahia Feb. 9.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Genoa Feb. 10.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York Jan. 31, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New-York Jan. 21, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New-York Jan. 29, arr. at Flushing to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Scilly Islands at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 8 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bayonne, (Ger.,) Capt. von Huga, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

TO PREVENT RECKLESS STRIKES

Efforts to Compel Unions to Submit Grievances to Arbitration.

Charles W. Hoadley, delegate of Electrical Workers. No. 3 to the Central Labor Union, is trying to get the constitution of this body amended so as to prevent sympathetic strikes by constituent unions before submitting grievances against employers to arbitration. Mr. Hoadley made such a motion at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, but was told that he must first get an indorsement from his own union.

Mr. Hoadley set to work, and on Tuesday evening at a meeting of the Executive Board of Union No. 3 he announced that he would renew the motion at the next meting of the Central Labor Union, and the Executive Board gave him its indorsement.

The Board of Walking Delegates is opposed to such action, as it would curtail its powers. Heretofore the board ordered sympathetic strikes whenever it pleased, and when the strikes took place it could easily get an indorsement of the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Hoadley said yesterday that delegates of some trade organizations had almost unlimited power, and it was no uncommon thing to have a delegate begin a strike contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, and then lay an account of his action before the union and secure its indorsement. That opened the way to an indorsement by the Central Labor Union.

No union, he said, should have such power on a general grievance that was liable to obstruct the business relations of 25,000 mechanics with their employers.

DOG SAVED HIS MASTER'S LIFE

Brought Aid When Collins Was Fast Bleeding to Death.

A belated wayfarer was attracted while passing along Ann Street early yesterday morning by the barking and whining of a dog, who kept running from one side of the street to the other. When the dog caught sight of the wayfarer he grabbed him by the bottom of the trousers and tugged vigorously. Following the dog up a little alley off Ann Street, the stranger found a man lying unconscious. Blood was trickling down his head and his clothes were completely saturated.

A policeman immediately sent for an ambulance, and, after the surgeon had dressed the wound, he came to and was able to say that his name was Daniel Collins of 31 Catharine Street. He had ruptured a blood vessel under the scalp, and, as the surgeon stated, he would undoubtedly have bled to death but for the timely assistance which was due to his faithful dog. Collins is an engineer for the New-York Steam Heating and Power Company. He is in a serious condition.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Real estate offices down town were in general closed yesterday. Up town, however, considerable business was done. Among the sales reported were the following:

Messrs. Wooley & Brinckerhoff have sold to a Mr. Flynn the five-story American basement limestone dwelling, 33 Riverside Drive, just above Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 93 by 90.4, at about $80,000.

Mr. David Stewart has sold for Mrs. A. M. Littlefield the three lots at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 75 by 90.11.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

Builder's Loans.

CHEAP RATES.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.

Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.

Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, (new,) $750.

Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.

Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

FOR SALE—Restricted; Sea Gate, fronting Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, overlooking the Narrows; presenting this select property, strictly for residence, with every convenience; sewers, water, and gas; macadamized streets and direct private communication by boat to New-York within 45 minutes; sold by reference only. Particulars furnished by application to NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY; agents, WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, 189-191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Sale—In Partition.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, ESQ., REFEREE,

the

Choice and Valuable Properties Nos. 442 and 444 West 25th St., 222 West 43d St., 220 West 50th St.,

and

1,266 to 1,272 Clover St., West Farms.

70 per cent. on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

Maps, &c., of George A. Viehmann, plffs.' atty., 100 Nassau Way; Thomas B. Scott, att'y, and James A. Ryan, guardian, 203 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The elegant steam-heated apartment house, leased to ten responsible tenants, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, to net 15 per cent. income or more. 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; owner on premises.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.—The elegant steam heated ten apartments house, 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; all leased to good, responsible tenants; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for unencumbered property. J. W. HAMILTON, owner, on premises.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38 to 50 West 9th St.

Very desirable location; attractive sunny outside apartments at moderate rentals; elevator service, steam heat, and door attendance.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

110 WEST 40th St.—Handsomely furnished first floor housekeeping apartment to let by the year to responsible party; family must consist of adults, not over three, keeping one servant, and must guarantee the careful use of furniture, &c.; rent, $200 per month; nothing less; reliable references given and required. Janitor will show.

City Houses To Let---Unfurnished.

FOUR STORY HOUSE, PERFECT ORDER, best section of the west side, near Sherman Square, will be leased to desirable tenant at $1,300 per annum. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 245 Columbus Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS

AND OFFICES TO LET

on Chambers, Spruce, Beekman, Fulton, John, Maiden Lane, Dey, Barclay, Park Place, Park Row, Nassau, William, Gold, Cliff, Pearl, Water, and many other streets.

RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, Cornell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael C. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of Bedford and Katonah highway leading easterly, from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross River; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 6 feet; thence south 3 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39; thence south 6 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 31 degrees 45 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 12 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 30 seconds east 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.51 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the Mahopac leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 49 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway, thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 2,260.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.15 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways and the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 5 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and southerly along the centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 63 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 feet; southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael C. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and known as

PARCEL NOS. 85 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 15 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 82 degrees 42 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds west 100.30 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 12 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds east 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 49 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 594.17 feet to the northeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.20 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 281.61 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 13 degrees 54 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 23 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.603 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 33 minutes west 70.65 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 11 degrees 45 minutes west 94.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.18 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 14 degrees 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 19 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 16 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.60 feet, north 50 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 89 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 253.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 91.24 feet, north 56 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 43.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 300.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 345.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 242.04 feet; thence south 40 degrees 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 127.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 339.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 160.82 feet; thence south 83 degrees 15 minutes east 61.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.35 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,035 feet; thence south 70 degrees 10 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 635.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired

Public Notices.

21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 238.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.80 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 50.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 8 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 88.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.56 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.68 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch or the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 28 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 370.87 feet to the land of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 68.71 fe